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COLUMBUS

Seed and Implement Company,

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

1903

High Grade
Garden, Field
—and—
Flower Seed

Grass, Grain
—and—
Forage Crop
—Seed—
a Specialty

ANNUAL
1903
CATALOGUE

Manufacturers' Agents
and Dealers in

Improved Agricultural Implements and Machinery

To Our Patrons

The varieties of Vegetable, Flower and Field Seeds we offer are confined to the very best standard and new sorts, and are all that can be desired for a family or market garden, and we might catalogue a much larger list of kinds, but it seems useless, as those offered are of the greatest merit. The Manager of our Seed Department, Mr. John P. Turner, has had over fifteen years practical experience in catering to critical market gardeners' trade. The seed we offer has all been grown by seed specialists in latitudes best adapted to their perfect development, and not picked up here and there, in open market. Quality has been our first consideration; price second. We know that our prices are as low as any reliable seed house can or will sell them. Cheap seeds we do not care to sell, knowing from long experience that they are dear at any price. Those who plant our seeds can rely upon having choice vegetables. Nothing is a greater comfort, or more profitable to a family, than a good vegetable garden. It is drawn upon every day of the year, for healthful and delicious food. In point of quality, vegetables fresh from the garden have no comparison with those purchased in the markets, which have usually become wilted and stale before they reach the table. There is nothing like the pure article, fresh from the garden.

We call special attention to our list of Vegetable Novelties. Try them, and always bear in mind that it is as easy to raise good varieties as poor ones.

All Seeds offered are sent by mail, postage paid, at prices quoted, unless otherwise noted.

To all who experience trouble in obtaining fresh and reliable Garden and Flower Seed, it will certainly pay them to mail their orders direct to us, rather than purchase such seeds as are generally left for sale at country stores, as they will almost invaribly prove an unprofitable investment. If, perchance, they grow, a paper of cabbage, for instance, will frequently surprise you in producing kale, and a paper of turnip will often grow all tops and no roots. There is no accounting for such magic turns; but more frequently the contents of the papers do not appear to have much heart to grow, from the straggling sort of way they fight for their existence. Such seeds are known as commission seeds, purchased from cheap sources, regardless of quality, and left in packages until their vitality is completely exhausted. Fine vegetables can never be produced from seeds having weak germinating qualities, and very seldom from those picked up by seedsmen who are compelled to purchase their stocks in open market, which are frequently the seeds saved from cullings after best vegetables have been marketed. Very respectfully,

Columbus Seed and Implement Company.

Guarantee. Seeds of the best quality are apt to fail through improper treatment, by sowing the seed too deep or too shallow, in too wet or too dry soil. They differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Some will germinate rapidly at a certain temperature, while others, if sown under the same conditions, are apt to decay. The young plants are liable to various accidents; cold or dry air may check their growth or destroy them. Insects above and below the ground may attack them and a great many other contingencies may arise to prevent the best seeds from giving satisfaction, and for all these reasons it is impractical to guarantee seeds, so we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

WALTON PRINTING COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, GA.

Seeds of Special Merit.

A 20TH CENTURY SURPRISE

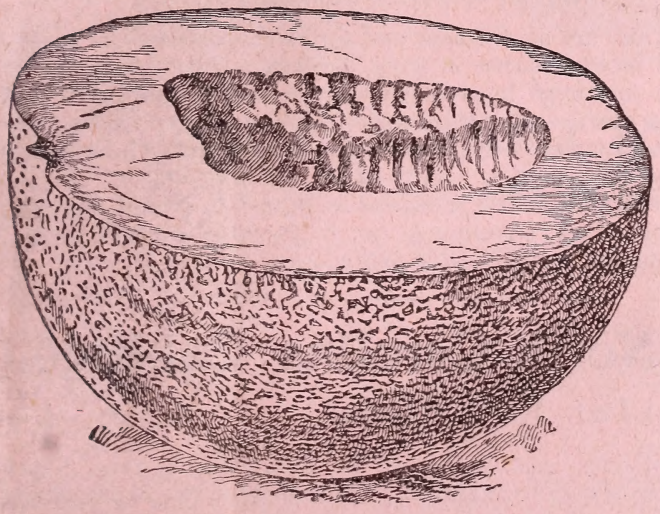
SNOW WHITE DENT CORN.

In every way the best milling corn in the world. Most free from barrenness. Highest average yielder.

This new corn comes to us from one of the most noted corn-breeders of the country, who says of it, that it is by the greatest odds the whitest, purest, densest, and most uniformed kerneled, surest maturing, and most free from the curse of any rot and barrenness of any corn yet introduced. The ordinary white corn, with always a liberal admixture of yellow, red, striped, blue, and unsound, thorny, uneven, short grains; and on this account falls very far short of meeting millers' requirements for making meal, grits, hominy and the various other compounds. In order to economically manufacture corn products of the desired quality, in this corn we feel that perfection has at last been reached, and to all desiring a snow-white milling corn, suited to this section, you now have it.

Packet 10 cents; pound 25 cents; 3 pounds 65 cents, post paid; peck 75 cents; bushel $2.50; five bushels $2.25 per bushel.

ANNE ARUNDEL CANTALOUPE.



ANNE ARUNDEL CANTALOUPE.

Of all the varieties of cantaloupe that has ever been introduced none has acquired such popularity or been so generally admired as the Anne Arundel. When in season it holds the market to the exclusion of all others; and garden truckers and home growers unanimously pronounce it the finest in appearance, best flavored, and for all purposes the peer of melons. In form it is oval shape, of good size. Its fine netted skin, yellow when ready for picking, green flesh, added to its rich, sugary flavor, at once places it far in advance of all others.

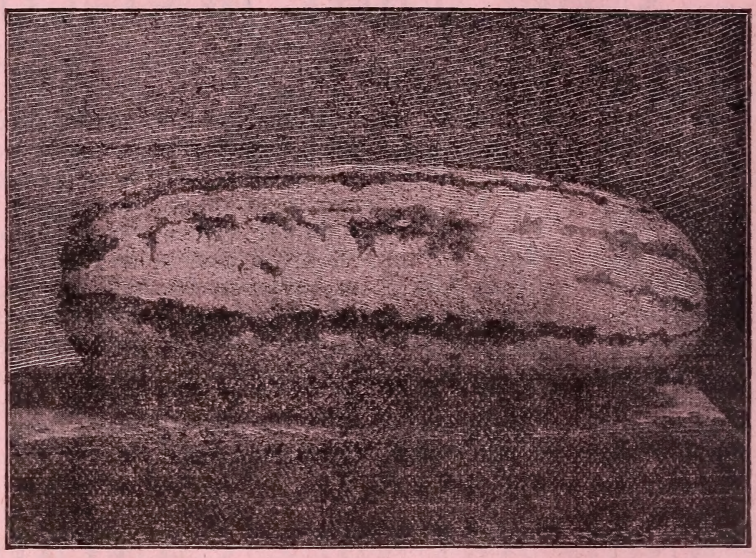
Packet 5 cents; ounce 10 cents; ¼ pound 35 cents; pound $1.25.

Genuiue Augusta Rattlesnake Watermelon,

THE KING OF WATERMELONS.

This melon surpasses all other varieties in quality, and is a splendid shipper. It has netted good returns in glutted markets, when other varieties would not bring freight charges.

This great melon has been bred up to its present high standard by one of the best melon growers in Georgia, who has, by his pains-taking care, for many years succeeded in producing the highest type of this noted melon. His strain is not to be compared with the Rattlesnake variety commonly offered in the market. They are as different and far removed from the necky, old type Rattlesnake as a blooded horse is from a scrub. The originator of this melon assures us he has kept it perfectly pure for thirty-five years, and that it is the only genuine Rattlesnake watermelon in the United States. In quality and flavor it is unsurpassed. It has thin but tough rind, which makes it a good shipper. Flesh deep scarlet. Very sweet and delicious.



RATTLE SNAKE WATERMELON.

Packet 10 cents; 1 ounce 15 cents; 2 ounces 25 cents; ¼ pound 40 cents; ½ pound 65 cents; 1 pound $1.25; 5 pounds $5.50; 10 pounds $10.00, delivered. Order early, as all good melon seed is scarce this season.

Buncombe North Carolina Cabbage.

(The Hard Header.)

This distinct late cabbage was originated in Buncombe county, North Carolina, where it has had a great reputation. An old gardner, in describing this cabbage, says: "IT HEADS AS SURE AS THE SUN RISES." It grows good-sized heads, round, slightly flattened on the top, and very hard, averaging fifteen to twenty-five pounds each. It has a very short stock or stem, and is a darker green in color than any other cabbage of its class; earlier than the best strains of Late Flat Dutch. While it is the most reliable hard-head-

ing cabbage for the South, we find it equally valuable for the Middle States. Cabbage growers will make no mistake in planting it largely, as it leaves nothing to be desired. Packet 10 cents; ounce 25 cents; ¼ pound 75 cents; pound $2.50.

VIRGINIA SOLID HEADER.

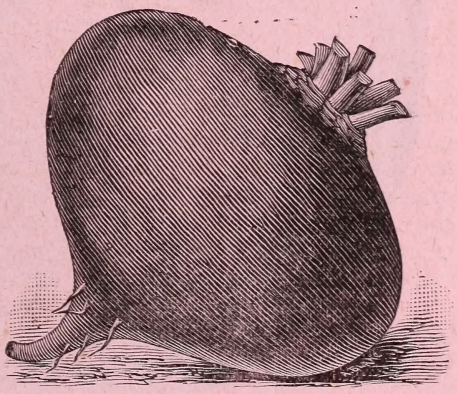
This fine, new lettuce is the equal of any, and superor to nine-tenths of all the lettuces. An exceedingly compact and certain header, well adapted for either open ground or glass culture. Is now being largely used by discriminating gardeners. Packets 5 cents; ounce 25 cents; ¼ pound 75 cents.

New Columbia Beet.

(Carter's Excelsior.)

This variety was first introduced in 1892, and is pronounced by many of those who have grown it a valuable acquisition, both as an early and main crop variety. The color of the skin, flesh, and top is like the well-known Egyptian. It also grows nearly as quickly, but is larger and longer in shape, and of much better quality. We are sure that market gardeners will find it a splendid variety, while its fine flavor as a table beet will delight all private planters.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 10 cents; ¼ pound 25 cents; 1 pound 90 cents.



NEW COLUMBIA BEET.

Spark's Earliana Tomato.

The Earliest Large, Smooth, Red Tomato.

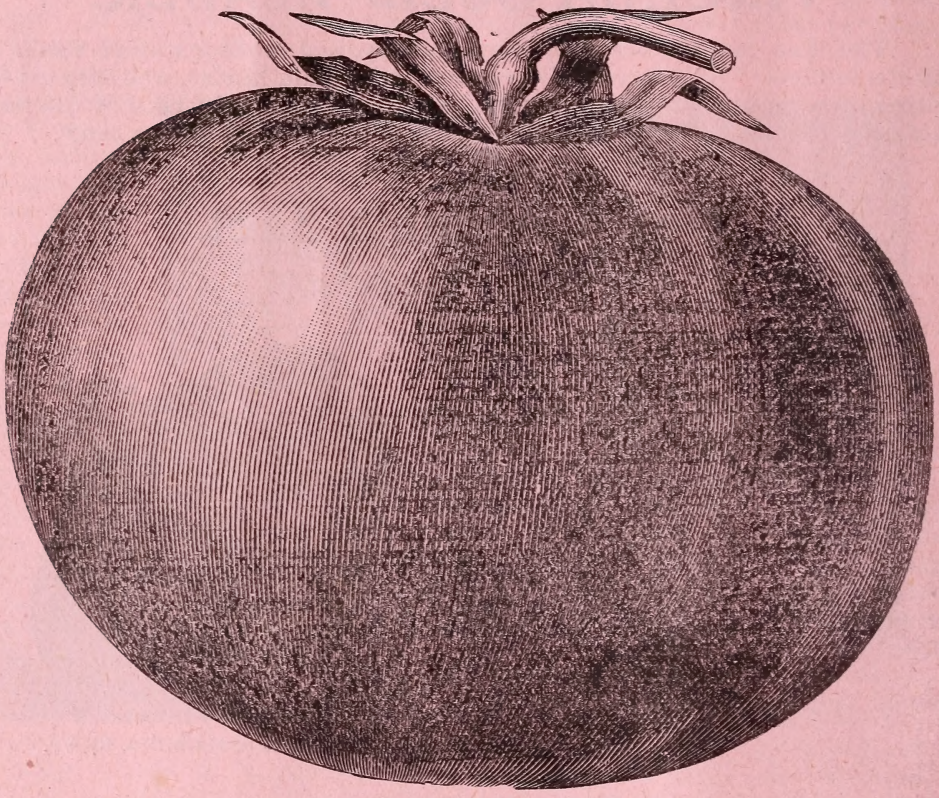
This tomato is not only remarkable for its earliness, but for its very large size, handsome shape and bright red color. Its solidity and fine quality are quite equal to the best medium and late sorts. From less than 4,000 hills the originator realized from his first picking $725.00 clear of freight and commission, being in the market fully a week before all others. Pounds $5.00; ¼ pounds $1.40; 2 ounces 85 cents; 1 ounce 50 cents; ½ ounce 25 cents; packet 10 cents.

Chinese Giant, the Mammoth Pepper.

The earliest, best and most profitable of all the red peppers known. This seems like a rather broad statement, but our customers will find that we are not saying too much for it. It is a very large, handsome variety; the nose is very blunt and large in many cases almost as large as the stem end. The

plants grow about two feet high and are extremely prolific. The flesh is thick and mild. We strongly recommend it. Packet 10 cents, 3 for 25 cents; ½ ounce 30 cents; 1 ounce 50 cents.

THE ENORMOUS TOMATO.



THE ENORMOUS TOMATO.

The fruit grows VERY LARGE AND VERY SMOOTH, with solid meet and few seeds. It is oval in shape rather than round, like "Stone." It is very solid for so large a tomato, and keeps well on vine after ripening; has rather few seeds and ripens with the common varieties, and ripens all over and through at one time. The color is a CLEAR, DEEP RED, without purple tint or shading. It is the largest of all tomatoes, the hardiest and one of the best keepers and shippers. On account of its peculiar growth of having one very strong main vine it is well adapted to growing to single stem.

Packet 10 cents, 3 for 25 cents; ounce 40 cents; ¼ pound $1.25.

FLORODORO COTTON.

Progressive Farmers, Attention!

More than double the value of your cotton crop by planting Florodoro Cotton. This is a long-staple Upland cotton, a cross between Sea Island and a prolific variety of short staple. The claims for this cotton are: On fertile lands, a yield equaling that of the most prolific short staple varieties; on poor

soils a yield surpassing that of any short staple variety; stability of price 12 to 14 cents per pound, having ruled for years for well-gathered, clean, well-ginned unmixed cotton; showing length of staple 1¼ full.

Non-deterioration, as staple and production are same now as when originated; fruitage and growth identical with that of short staples.

Very easily gathered, but will not fall out of burr; adapted to all soils producing short staple cotton.

Messr. Barry, Thayer & Co., Boston, Mass, reliable handlers of this cotton, write: "Well ginned, clean, upland, long staple cotton, like that handled for you, will bring its value, 13 to 13½ cents per pound, today or any other season, but must show a staple fully 1¼"

T. O Sanders, Jr, Hagood, S. C., writes: "Your cotton is fine; will make a bale to the acre; took first prize at State Fair"

Barry, Thayer & Co., Boston Mass, state: "We beg to advise sale of four bales of your cotton marked L. A. S, at 13¼ cents per pound, less freight to mill"

J C. Reeves, Allendale, S. C, writes: "I planted seventy-five acres of the seed I bought from you I had six tasks that made two bales weighing 500 pounds each. I expect to plant one hundred acres next year."

The above postscript letters have been read by me and are as reported.

T P HUNTINGTON, Manager Southern Cultivator.

These testimonials come from different portions of South Carolina, showing that it is adapted to any section of this State, seacoast to mountains, consequently to every short-staple area in the United States.

Let us do some figuring: One hundred bushels Florodoro seed at $3.00 per bushel, $300.00 for the lot, will plant 200 acres, which on fairly good soil should yield 200 bales of $65.00 per bale cotton, or $13,000.00. The same acreage producing 200 bales short staple (should we make a twelve to fourteen million bale crop) would hardly command exceeding 4 cents per pound, $20.00 per bale or $4,000.00 for the lot. The 4-cent price for short staple is exceedingly probable, the above price for long-staple upland has ruled for nine years; that is, for clean, well-ginned, unmixed cotton, showing as before stated a 1¼ staple, as may be verified by correspondence with Barry, Thayer & Co., Boston, Mass.

An investment, therefore, of $300.00 in Florodoro Upland Cotton Seed, will probably save the investor at least $9,000.00 on a 200-acre crop. Think of it, and you may prove it by spending only a few cents for stationery. We produce annually, including Egyptian Cotton, not more than one and one-half million bales of long staple; hence there is no probability of over-production. Absolute purity of seed is essential. This I insure by planting my entire crop in this cotton. No other variety is hauled in my wagons, or permitted to enter my ginnery. Thriftless or indifferent farmers need not invest. Maximum price can only be obtained for unmixed, clean cotton, necessitating careful handling. The ordinary 60-70-saw gins, gauged for a daily capacity of four to five bales, answers for delinting.

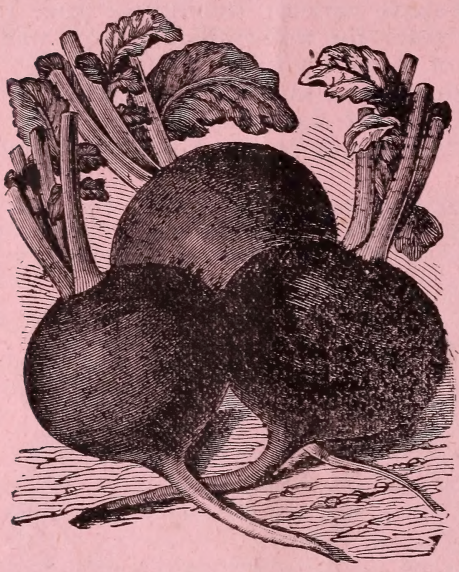
Mr. T. P. Huntington, Manager Southern Cultivator, on receipt of a sample of my seed cotton, writes, under date of November 15th, "The sample you sent us is very fine cotton. The staple is the best we have ever seen grown on upland."

He who plants this cotton may rest assured that above prices will prevail for, say, ten years

The introduction of a new variety is very slow, but increased production may cause a recession of values in the above time The early bird should get rich in the meantime. "A word to the wise is sufficient"

☞ The above is the description and claims of the originator of this new cotton. It would be well for all our cotton planters to read this page well and try some of this NEW LONG STAPLE UPLAND COTTON, for there is a vast difference between the price of this and the old varieties.

Seed in small lots $4.00 per bushel; packet 10 cents; pound 25 cents by mail, postpaid. Parties wanting large quantities of this cotton write us for special price. COLUMBUS SEED AND IMPLEMENT COMPANY.



ALL SEASON RADISH.

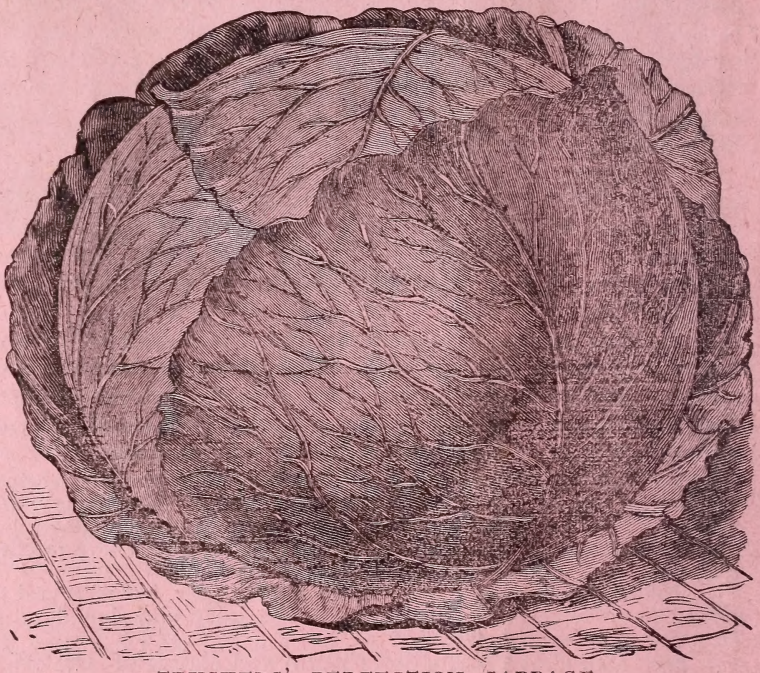
All Season Radish.

Without doubt the finest of its class. It may be sown from Spring until Autumn, and the roots obtained from late sowings can be kept in storage for Winter consumption. As its name indicates, it is an all-seasons' sort, and can be used in all stages, from the size of a marble until full grown. The root is round, of brilliant scarlet color, grows to a very large size and remains firm and brittle to the end. The best radish for all purposes.

Packets 5 cents, 1 ounce 10 cents; 2 ounces 15 cents; ¼ pound 25 cents; 1 pound 85 cents.

TRUCKERS' PERFECTION CABBAGE.

Perfection at last reached in an Early Flat-headed Cabbage of reliability. Bred, as this cabbage is, by one of America's most noted cabbage raisers, we have no hesitancy in offering this cabbage as the best of its class ever offered the market gardener. It is short stemmed, flat headed, large and unusually early for a large broad-head sort. It will succeed in all localities and can be planted at all seasons of the year. Planted as a fall cabbage it is just as reliable as it is in the spring. Whether for home use, the market gardener, or grown for shipment, this cabbage is the challenger of all comers. We tie to it, believing it to be the best, all-round cabbage for all purposes in cultivation. Every grower of cabbage should give it a trial. Packet 10 cents; ounce 35 cents; ¼ pound $1.00; pound $3.50.



TRUCKERS' PERFECTION CABBAGE.

Bedell's Long Island Tomato.

This splendid tomato originated on Long Island, and has become very popular there for growing for the New York City market. In our trial grounds the past season, it proved the very best and most productive large variety grown. It is very solid, of a bright red color, ripens evenly, and does not show any tendency to crack, and is remarkably prolific. It is of very fine table quality, and makes up a most attractive tomato, either for growing for market or for private use. We strongly recommend it to our customers. Packet 10 cents; ounce 30 cents; ¼ pound $1.00; pound $3.00.

Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans.

This splendid new variety is rapidly superseding the old varieties of Bush Lima wherever it is grown. It is the most valuable improvement that has been introduced in Bush Lima Beans since the first introduction of same, far surpassing the ordinary Bush Lima in size of beans, earliness and prolific yielding qualities.

This bean makes a much larger growth than the ordinary Bush Lima. Such a growth at first it frequently appears as though it would put out runners. It will be found, however, of the true bush form, its stems being practically loaded down with beans. In our opinion, it will easily yield twice as much as the old form of Bush Lima. Packet 10 cents; quart 35 cents; peck $2.00.

Georgia Beauty Cantaloupe.

A new and desirable acquisition to the cantaloupe family. This grand, new melon was brought to our attention last year, and we were greatly pleased with it. It is of oblong shape, heavily netted, flesh of beautiful green shade, exceedingly sweet and melting flavor. We consider this one of the finest melons introduced in years for home use and growers for nearby markets. It is a gem, and we want all buyers of this luscious fruit to try it this year. Our stock is very limited this season, and advise our friends to order early, as we cannot possibly supply the demand we are confident we will have from our trade. Packet 10 cents; ounce 20 cents; 2 ounces 35 cents; ¼ pound 60 cents; 1 pound $1.75; 5 pound lots $1.50 per pound, express pre-paid.

Louisiana Paper Shell Pecan Seed.

THE PABST.—A very fine, bold nut, running 54 to 56 to the pound. One of the best. Dozen 35 cents; pound $1.50, if by mail add 10 cents for postage.

How About that Orchard that You Were Going to Set Out?

THE sooner you do it the quicker you get fruit. Order at once so you can get the trees you want. Being a fruit grower as well as Nurseryman, I make a special study and test of kinds that are best adapted to this latitude and the climate and soils, of this section and grow the leading varieties, of

APPLES	JAPAN WALNUTS	ROSES
PEACHES	SCUPPERNONGS	VINES
PLUMS	POMEGRANATE	SHRUBS
PEARS	MULBERRIES	BULBS
PECANS	SHADE TREES	ETC.
GRAPES	ORNAMENTALS	ETC.
FIGS		

Acclimated and free from disease. Orchards at Waverly, Ala. and other points along C. of Ga. Ry. (S. & W.) Nurseries at Waverly, Ala. and Columbus, Ga. : : : : : : : : : : : : Contracts taken to set large orchards. Will furnish trees and take interest in orchards. Experienced men furnished to inspect orchard lands and sites and make tests for San Jose Scale and other diseases and to give instructions for planting, pruning and cultivating. If you want to buy or sell orchard lands, write me as I often have inquiries from both sides. : : : : : : : :

PAUL HOFFMAN, Grower,

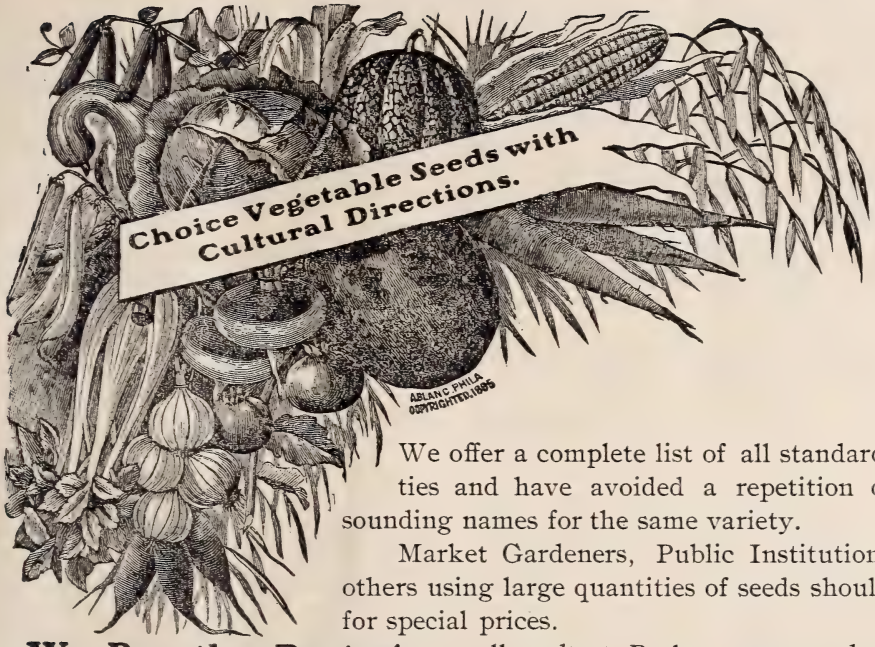
WAVERLY, ALABAMA.

Columbus Seed and Implement Co.

Sales and Distributing Agents.

COLUMBUS, - - - GEORGIA.

PEACH SEED WANTED.



We offer a complete list of all standard varieties and have avoided a repetition of high sounding names for the same variety.

Market Gardeners, Public Institutions, and others using large quantities of seeds should write for special prices.

We Pay the Postage on all seeds at Packet ounce and quarter pound rates. To the pound or quart prices add eight cents per pound or fifteen cents per quart. If ordered by mail, seeds in bulk at pound, quart, peck and bushel rates can be sent quickly and cheaply by freight or express, when so requested. We shall take pleasure in quoting prices on any seeds desired delivered at your station, if you will kindly send us a list of your requirements.

Discounts on Packets, Ounces and 1-4 Pounds, except Cauliflower.

Customers remitting one dollar for seeds at packet, ounce and ¼ lb. rates can order to amount of $1.25 or for $2.00 remitted, can order to amount of $2.50 and so on. For less amounts we send 60 cents worth of seeds at packet ounce or ¼ lb. rates for 50 cents remitted or six 5 cent packets for 25 cents, all postage paid by us.

Remember, too, that our packet seeds are all full size and contain the best and freshest seeds, and are not to be compared to the half-sized or poorly-filled packets which are so largely offered by country stores or cheap advertisements. If you want quality, quantity and splendid vegetables, always order your seeds from

Columbus Seed and Implement Company.

Remember our Motto: QUALITY FIRST.

How to Order.

Please be very careful to always sign your name, post-office, County and State on each and every letter sent us. Cash should always accompany the order. Money can be sent safely either by post-office order, bank draft, express, or cash by registered letter. We Accept Postage Stamps the Same as Cash. On orders over $1.00, the cost of remitting by any of these methods, may be selected in extra seeds free. Every postmaster is obliged by law, to register a letter on

payment of 8 cents, in addition to postage, and then you will receive our receipt for the letter by return mail. We are responsible for the safe receipt of remittances by any of the above methods. The efficiency of the Post-Office Department is such, however, that rarely is package or letter lost or stolen.

Every Order Is carefully filled, and as a rule, forwarded within one day after it reaches our office. We take pride in promptness.

☞**Our house is well-known, and all letters will reach us safely if addressed simply**

COLUMBUS SEED AND IMPLEMENT COMPANY,

Columbus, Georgia.

ARTICHOKES—Large Globe.

The Large Globe is entirely different from the Jerusalem, or White French Artichokes, in that it is not grown for its tubers, but for the undeveloped flower heads, which are cooked like asparagus, making a tender and excellent vegetable, and one that is specially adapted to the South, and should be more largely grown than at present. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; ¼ lb. 75c.; lb. $2.75.

CULTURE.—The seed can be sown in hot beds in February and transplanted in May, or can be sown in the open ground in April in rows fifteen inches apart and one inch deep, thinning out to four inches, and transplanting the following spring to rows three feet apart and two feet between the plants. Should be given slight protection in winter with litter or manure.

ASPARAGUS.

PALMETTO ASPARAGUS.

This vegetable has hitherto proved very profitable and satisfactory to the trucker and gradener, and to the careful grower there is no crop that promises more satisfaction or better returns. It is one of the most popular and healthy vegetables, and the demand for it is likely to increase. It should be in every private garden, and when it is once well established it will, with proper care, last for twenty years or more.

CULTURE.—Asparagus will succeed well in any good, rich soil, but a light, warm soil which has been heavily manured for previous crops, is best. The quickest way of getting an asparagus bed is to purchase the roots, which we can supply at very reasonable prices, especially in large quantities. Two-year-old roots are the kind usually set out, but well grown one-year-old roots will give very good satisfaction. Asparagus roots can be set out either in the fall or spring. To prepare per-

manent beds for asparagus, plough or dig out trenches eighteen inches wide and six to ten inches deep, making the trenches four or five feet apart. In the bottom of the furrow scatter Wood's Pure Animal Bone Dust and also an application of well-rotted manure, which dig lightly in and mix with soil, and then set the plants fifteen inches apart in the rows. Spread out the roots carefully and cover with soil and manure, care being used not to cover the crowns more than two or three inches at first, as the first shoots from the young roots are not strong enough to force through a deep mass of earth. On the approach of winter cover with manure, which fork in early in the spring, and apply a dressing of salt or kainit—kainit is probably best—and an application of half a ton per acre every other year will be very beneficial. If white asparagus is desired, the second spring after planting, earth up in beds eighteen inches above the roots, to blanch the asparagus as it grows. If green asparagus is desired, it is not necessary to earth up so deeply or to make the rows more than three feet apart. Care should be used not to cut too late in the spring, as it is liable to exhaust the plants. During the winter or early spring cut or burn off the growth, run the plow over the bed to throw the earth down, and apply manure or ground bone or both, mixing same in with the soil. To make white asparagus, the beds must be freshly and lightly earthed up each spring just before the growing season commences. TO RAISE ASPARAGUS ROOTS FROM SEED, sow the seed thinly one inch deep in rows fifteen inches apart. Keep clean of weeds, and thin out the plants to four inches apart. When one or two years old set out in permanent beds as given above.

PALMETTO. This variety has long been a favorite shipping variety all through the trucking districts. It is said to be a little earlier than other sorts, at the same time being fully equal in size and productiveness to any variety in cultivation. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 50c.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. An old standard and more largely grown than any other sort. It is unsurpassed in productiveness and flavor. Oz. 5c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 50c

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.—CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. Two-year-old roots, 75c. per 100; $4.50 per 1,000.

PALMETTO. Two-year-old roots, $1.00 per 100; $5.00 per 1,000. Special prices quoted on large lots.

Asparagus Roots are by express at purchasers expense.

SNAP BEANS.

These are again a very short crop, and on this account we do not quote bushel prices in our Catalogue, as prices are likely to fluctuate. We will cheerfully quote bushel or quantity prices at any time, upon request.

CULTURE.—For the earliest crop they should be planted just as soon as the weather gets warm—in this section, from the 1st to the 15th of March. To have a succession they should be planted every two weeks throughout the summer until the middle of August, or further south as late as September 20th. Late Snaps make a very satisfactory crop, and should be much more largely grown than at present. Beans do best on light, warm soils, but will do well on almost any kind of soil. They do not require heavy manuring; in fact if the soil is fairly good, it is better to use a good ammoniated bone fertlizer altogether, and a dressing of 400 to 500 lbs. of standard Vegetable Fertilizer will give excellent results. The fertilizer should be well mixed in the furrow with the soil before the beans are planted. For field culture, beans should be planted in rows 2½ feet apart, and about three inches between the beans cov-

ering the seed to a depth of about two inches. If to be cultivated by hand in small gardens, the rows may be two feet apart. Up to the time of blooming, cultivate often, but never when the vines are wet, as the pods and leaves would become discolored. It will require one quart to plant one hundred feet of drill; 1½ bushels to plant an acre. Add 15c per qt, 10c per pt, if to be sent by mail.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD

Best stringless green pod Bean in cultivation. The Pods are absolutely stringless, full, fleshy, crisp, very tender and of the finest flavor, remaining long in edible condition. Ready for market two weeks earlier than Valentine and very prolific. Too much cannot be said in favor of this most excellent Bean, which will soon become a general favorite among growers. Pt. 15c; qt. 25c.; 4 qt. 75c.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD BEANS.

EXTRA EARLY VALENTINE.

EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE.

One of the most popular of the extra early green snap sorts. The pods are round and fleshy, and of most excellent quality, remaining tender a long time after they are fit to pull. It is extensively grown for the earliest market.

Pkt. 5c.; Pt. 15c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 65c.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE.

One of the earliest of the green-podded sorts, being about two weeks earlier than the ordinary Refugee, while possessing all the superior qualities of that variety—straight, cylindrical, tender pods, of fine flavor and handsome appearance. Excellent for pickles. It is an enormous yielder, and a sure cropper.

Pkt. 5c.; Pt. 15c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 65c.

EARLY MOHAWK.—The hardiest variety, and therefore can be planted much earlier than other sorts. It is largely grown in the South for the early Northern markets. A strong grower with large bush and coarse leaves. Beans when ripe are variegated drab, purple and brown. Packet 5c.; Pt. 15c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 65c.

LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS.—A very early standard variety, much prized for its productiveness and excellent quality. The green pods are often eight inches long, tender and brittle. Vines vigorous and branching. Beans long, kidney-shaped, yellowish dun-colored.

Pkt. 5c.; Pt. 15c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 65c.

Wax Podded Snaps.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX.—This variety is very hardy and the very best for long-distance shipping. It is extremely prolific, producing a heavy crop of long, flat pods, of a delicate waxy yellow, stringless and brittle. The beans are large, kidney-shaped, white, with dark markings about the eyes.

Pkt. 5c.; Pt. 15c.; qt. 30c.; 4 qts. $1.00.

DAVIS' WHITE WAX.—A new white, rustless, productive, wax-podded sort, with large, handsome, straight pods, often seven to eight inches in length, containing pure white kidney-shaped beans. When fit for use the pods are quite stringless. The Davis Wax will produce a third more bushels of pods to the acre than any other Wax Bean. Fine for gardeners and canners.

Pkt. 5c.; pt. 15c.; qt. 30c.; 4 qts. $1.00.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX.—This standard variety still retains its popularity. The pods are long, nearly straight, broad, flat, golden-yellow, very fleshy and wax-like, stringless and brittle. The beans are medium in size, white, more or less covered with purple shading.

Pkt. 5c.; pt. 15c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 75c.

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX.—One of the earliest of the wax sorts; vines strong, robust and upright, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are long, of a beautiful golden color, and of the finest quality; one of the most popular kinds with truckers for shipping purposes.

Pkt. 5c.; pt. 15c.; qt. 30c.; 4 qts. 75c.

SCARLET SEEDED GOLDEN POD FLAGEOLET WAX.

A very valuable yellow podded variety, producing a profusion of long, broad and very succulent waxy pods, which are entirely stringless. An abundant bearer and entirely rust-proof. A very valuable variety for either market or family use. The bean, when dry, ranges from light to deep scarlet color, and of kidney shape; is entirely distinct from any other variety.

Packet 5c.; pint 15c.; quart 30c.; 4 quarts $1.00.

SCARLET SEEDED GOLDEN POD FLAGEOLET WAX.

Pole or Running Beans.

KENTUCKY WONDER OR OLD HOMESTEAD.

OLD HOMESTEAD (KENTUCKY WONDER.)—Far ahead of any other green Pole Bean. Ten days earlier than any other green sort. It is enormously productive; entirely stringless. The pods, though large, cook tender, and are delicious. A most excellent snap variety, and one of the best and most profitable Beans for the market gardener. We urge all our customers to plant this sterling variety as there are few equal and none superior. Pkt. 5c.; Pt. 20c.; Qt. 35c.

RED-SPECKLED, OVAL-SEEDED, CUT-SHORT CORNFIELD.

This is a climbing green-podded Bean, used in the South for planting to Corn, and hence known in some localities as a Cornfield Bean. We offer the true stock.

Pkt. 5c.; Pt. 15c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 75c.

DUTCH CASE KNIFE.

Vines moderately vigorous, climbing well, but twining more loosely than some, and so may be used for a corn hill bean. Leaves large, crumpled; blossoms white, pods very long, flat, irregular, green, but becoming creamy white; beans broad, kidney shaped, flat, clear white, and of excellent quality, green or dry.

Pkt. 5c.; Pt. 15c.; qt. 30c 4 qts. $1.00.

RED SPECKLED CUT SHORT.

Dwarf Bush Lima Beans.

TRUE BUSH LIMA (Burpee's.)—This is of the true bush form, coming absolutely true from seed. The bush grows from eighteen to twenty-four inches high, branching freely, bearing from 50 to 200 large pods, well filled with delicious buttery beans fully as large as the old style Pole Lima. Sow in rows three feet apart, and thin to twelve to eighteen inches in the row. The Bush Limas are quite desirable for the garden, as their cultivation does away with poles and labor of staking. Packet 5c.; pt. 15c.; qt. 30c.; 4 qts. $1.00.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA.—Grows in compact bush form, producing enormous crop of delicious Lima beans at least two weeks earlier than any of the climbing Limas. Packet 5c.; pt. 15c.; qt. 25c.; 4 qts. 85c.

Pole Lima Beans.

"KING OF THE GARDEN" LIMA.—A vigorous grower, requiring but two vines to each pole. Begins flowering early, at the bottom of the pole, producing a continuous bloom and fruitage to the end of the season. Pods measure from five to eight inches, and contain five, six, and seven perfectly formed beans of superior edible quality.

Packet 5c.; pint 15c.; quart 30c.; four quarts $1.00.

FORD'S MAMMOTH PODDED LIMA.—This is, without exception, the largest podded and most productive of all Large Limas. It is the result of twenty years' selection by a successful market gardener, and far surpasses in size and productiveness any other variety. The pods usually contain five to seven beans of most excellent quality. The vines grow vigorously, setting the beans early at the bottom of the pole, and continuing bearing until frost.

Packet 5c.; pint 15c.; quart 30c.; 4 quarts $1.00.

SMALL WHITE LIMA, CAROLINA OR SIEVA. (Butter Beans.)—Very early and productive, with small, smooth, dark green leaves and small white kidney shaped beans; quality very fine. Packet 5c.; pt 15c.; qt 25c.; 4 qts 85c.

BEETS.

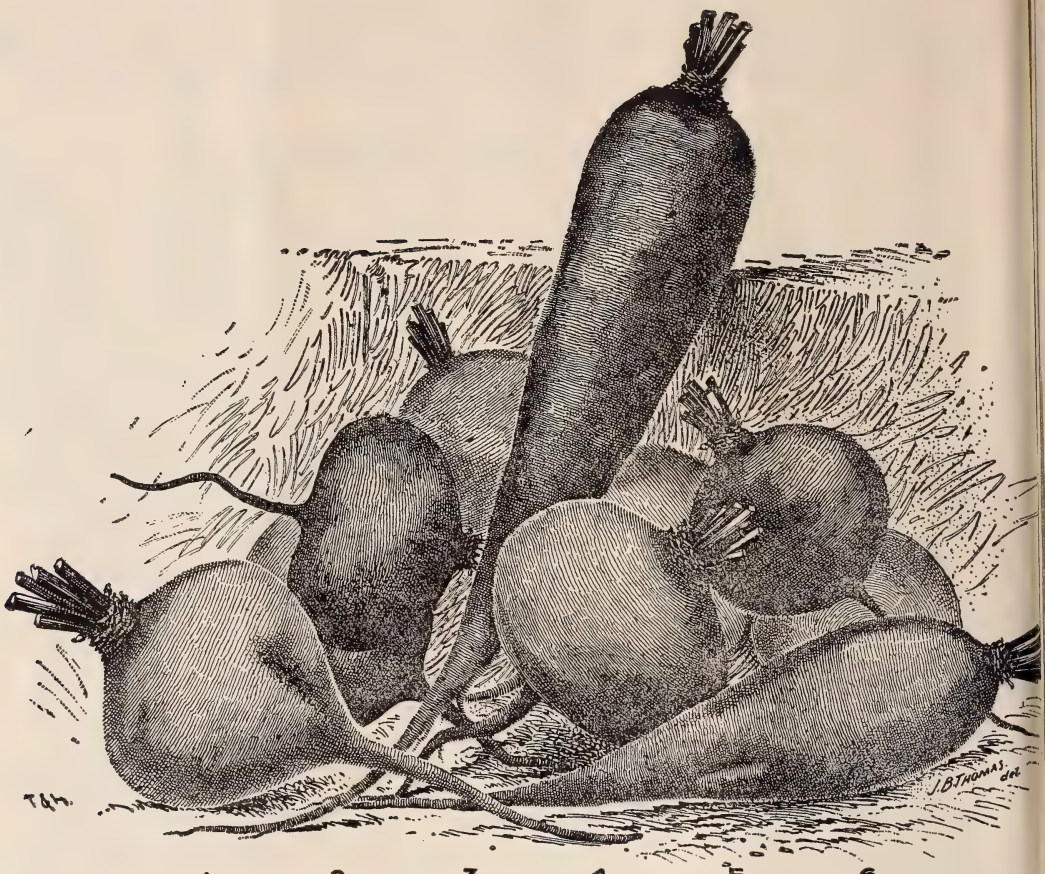
CULTURE.—Beets thrive best in rather light, mellow and deeply-worked soil, which has been thoroughly enriched with well-rotted manure or fertilizer, which should be well mixed with the soil. For early use the sowing should be made as soon as the ground can be worked, while the main sowing should be made in March or the beginning of April. Winter Beets and Mangels should be sown in April or May, and can be put in as late as June, although at this late date there is some risk, and the seed should be carefully soaked before sowing. For field culture the seed should be sown in drills two to two and a half feet apart, and covered to a depth of about one inch. Thin out the plants to four inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow fifty feet of drill; six to eight pounds required for one acre. For a small garden the drills need not be more than fifteen inches apart.

Packet 5 cent; ounce 10 cents; ¼ pound 20 cents; pound 60 cents; except when noted.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN.—A carefully selected strain of Egyptian, as early as the original, but larger, thicker, smoother, and of better quality. Flesh deep blood red. It is a rapid grower, attaining a usual size quicker than any other variety, and does not become woody with age. Packet 5 cents; ounce 10 cents; ¼ lb. 25 cents; pound 75 cents.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP.—A standard sort, ten to twelve days earlier than the old Blood Turnip; fine for forcing and for first early crop out of doors. Roots rich, dark crimson, with very small tap roots; flesh dark blood red, zoned with lighter shade; crisp, sweet and tender when young.

EARLY ECLIPSE.—This variety is exceedingly popular, and is one of the best early sorts. The tops are small, which admits of close planting. The roots are of a globular shape, Flesh fine-grained, very sweet, crisp, and tender; dark red, zoned with a lighter shade.



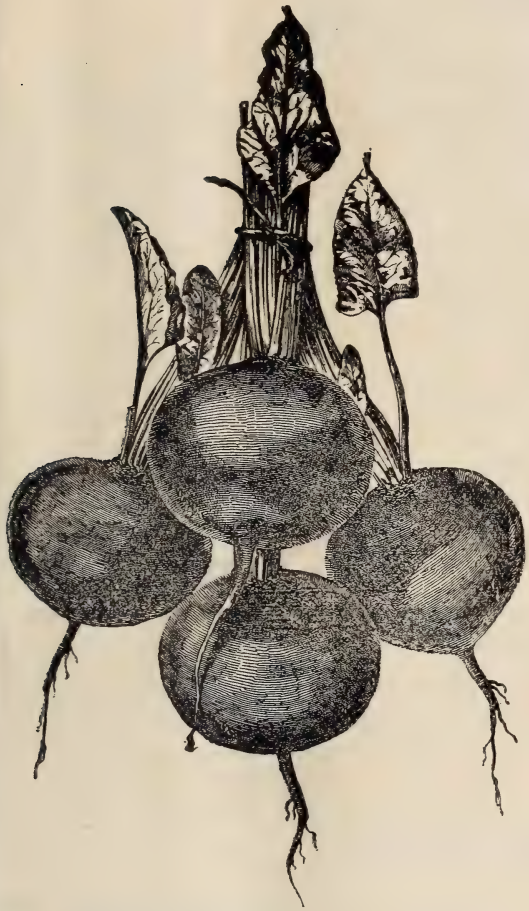
EDMAND'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—A market gardener's strain; regular in shape, round, with very small tap-root; flesh a deep blood red, sweet, and tender. Can be planted closely between rows having very small top.

HALF-LONG BLOOD RED.—An entirely distinct variety, and the best for winter use. The roots are symmetrical, somewhat pear-shaped, smooth and handsome; flesh a rich dark red, crisp and tender, and very sweet, never becoming woody, and retaining its excellent quality longer than other sorts.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD RED.—Tops large, with good-sized long roots, tapering, and growing even with the surface; dark red; flesh very sweet and tender, remaining so when kept till spring. A popular winter sort.

Packet 5 cents; oz. 10 cents; ¼ lb. 15 cents; pound 50 cents.

SUGAR BEETS FOR THE TABLE.—Although Sugar Beets are grown principally for sugar-making and for stock-feeding, they are very desirable for table use, being more tender, sweeter, and of better flavor than any of the sorts grown especially for that purpose. Every one who has a small garden should try them.



DETROIT DARK RED TURNIP BEET.

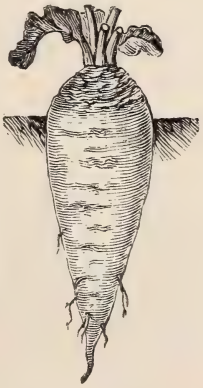
DETROIT DARK RED.—The uniformity of size, shape, and fine appearance, puts this variety at once among the leaders of this most desirable of all vegetables. Tops small and upright, admitting of close planting. Roots medium in size, globular or oval, and very smooth; skin a dark blood red; flesh deep bright red, zoned with a lighter shade, fine-grained, crisp, tender, and sweet, remaining so long after many sorts become woody. This is certainly a market gardener's Beet.

Sugar Beets.

VILMORIN'S RED-TOP SUGAR.—Matures earlier than other varieties of Sugar Beets, and yields good percentage of sugar. A heavy cropper, largely grown for cattle feeding. ½ ounce 5 cts; ounce 10 cents; pound 40 cents.

When the Sugar Beet is planted for a sugar crop, from six to eight pounds of seed will be required for an acre. Seed should be sown in drills twenty to thirty inches apart. When beets are up two or three inches high they should be thinned out so as to stand from six to eight inches apart. Discontinue cultivation after formation of roots has commenced.

KLEIN-WANZLEBEN SUGAR.—This is a variety with small top-leaves and a conical root. It is being cultivated in Germany exclusively for sugar, on account of its great yield of saccharine matter. It gives good returns in any ordinary soil, and is easily harvested. ½ ounce 5 cents; ounce 10 cents; ¼ lb. 15 cents; pound 40 cent.



IMPERIAL WHITE

IMPERIAL WHITE SUGAR.—One of the sweetest and best Sugar Beets. Very productive and desirable for stock of all kinds. ½ ounce 5 cents; ounce 10 cts; pound 40 cts.

Beets For Stock.

Mangel Wurzel.

The Mangel Wurzels grow to a large size, are coarse and wonderfully productive, making excellent food for cattle. Those who have never tried the Mangels for stock have yet to learn of their great value for cattle, both for milk and meat. They are both juicy and refreshing, and add to the health and comfort of the animals. For field culture, the rows should be wide enough to admit the horse cultivator, and the roots not nearer than one foot in the row. Sow five to six pounds of seeds to the acre. When large quantities are required, write for special prices.

MAMMOTH LONG RED.—This is truly a mammoth, a single root often weighing twenty to thirty pounds. Enormously productive, yielding thirty to forty tons of roots per acre. They grow well above ground, and are easily harvested. Our seed comes from aspecialist in Europe, and can be relied upon as superior to many of the so-called mammoth sorts, under the name of Colossal, Jumbo, Monarch, etc. Ounce 5 cents; ¼ lb. 15 cents; lb. 40 cents.

GOLDEN TANKARD.—A distinct variety, and particularly valuable on account of its richness in saccharine matter, and is highly prized by dairymen for its milk-producing qualities. Sheep and all other stock thrive wonderfully on it. Deep yellow flesh and skin. Ounce 5c.; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 40 cents.

Special Offer on Mangel and Sugar Beets.

To have our Customers try these Beets, we will send one ounce each of the above five varieties, postage paid for 25 cents; ¼ lb. of each for 60 cents.

BROCCOLI.

This vegetable resembles the cauliflower, but is hardier, and, on this account, better for fall planting. Culture same as for cauliflower.

INSECT REMEDIES.—See under head of Cabbage.

LARGE EARLY WHITE.—This variety should be sown at the same time or a little later than late cabbage seed and have same culture. When severe weather comes on draw the earth away from the northwest side of the plants and turn the heads down towards the north. When the weather is very severe, give some protection with pine boughs or any coarse litter, which afterwards remove. If properly cared for, they will head up in the spring and make fine cauliflower heads. Packet 10 cents; ounce 30 cents; ¼ lb. $1.25.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Produces along the whole length of the stem a number of small sprouts, resembling miniature heads of cabbage of one or two inches in diameter. It is of excellent flavor, and should be much more largely grown than at present, as it is very much more desirable as a table dish than cabbage. The seed may be sown in May or June, planted out, and cultivated precisely as late cabbage, except that they can be planted closer together. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants. Packet 5 cents; ounce 20 cents; ¼ lb. 60 cents.

INSECT REMEDIES.—See Cabbage.

CABBAGE.

Our Cabbage Seed is grown for us on Long Island by an old experienced specialist. We never use imported seed.

This is probably a crop which depends more on the quality than any other, and for this reason we wish to warn our friends against sowing CHEAP SEED. The purchase of such seed is a poor investment, especially to the trucker, as the failure can never be known until the expense and outlay of a season is lost. To those who have given our Cabbage Seed a trial, nothing in the praise of seed is necessary, but to those who have never purchased of us, we can only say that they are the best strains going. By constant care in always selecting the finest specimens for seed, they have become reliable as sure hard-heading varieties which can be relied upon to produce excellent crops.

CULTURE.—Cabbage does well on any rich, thoroughly cultivated soil, provided the plant food is abundant and water in sufficient amount to make it available. For setting out in November, sow early sorts in open ground in September; or for setting out in the spring, sow in gentle hot-beds or cold frames in January or February, giving plenty of air to harden, or sow in the open ground in March. When large enough transplant to rows two and a half feet apart, setting the plants eighteen inches apart in the rows. Work frequently and deeply. Fall seeding should not be made before the 20th of September, as the cabbage is liable to go to seed in the spring if sown too early in the fall. Sudden changes in the weather from mild to cold often cause cabbage to go to seed in the spring and early summer. For late cabbage sow in April, May or June transplant in July or August to rows three feet apart and two-and-a-half between the plants. One ounce of cabbage seed will produce about 2,000 plants; six ounces will produce enough plants to set out one acre.

INSECT REMEDIES.—For the flea beetle, which eats the plants in the seed bed, the remedies are Slug Shot or Tobacco Dust, applied while the dew is on the ground. For the green cabbage worm, apply Slug Shot; Paris Green mixed with Land Plaster or Flour is also efficacious. This should be mixed at the rate of one ounce of Paris Green to six pounds of flour or land plaster, and applied after a rain or when the dew is on the plants. For the terrapin or spotted cabbage bug, hand-picking is the only remedy. Mustard plants growing in the cabbage rows will draw the bug from the cabbage, and the mustard plants can be pulled up and burnt, and the bugs destroyed in this way.

CHARLESTON, OR LARGE WAKEFIELD.—This sort forms large, solid heads of excellent quality. It is a strain of Wakefield in which the heads are decidedly larger and not so pointed, and about a week later. Unlike some other early sorts it is not liable to burst open when matured. Its solidity of head and long-keeping qualities make it deservedly popular with market gardeners and shippers. Packet 5 cents; ounce 25 cents; ¼ pound 75 cents; pound $2.50.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT.

EARLY WINNIGSTADT.—A distinct second early sort, and one of the best for general cultivation. Being very hardy, it is therefore less subject to wet or douth, insects or disease. A sure-heading variety giving entirely satisfactory crops. The heads are uniform in size, conical in shape and very solid. It is valuable for early use, and on account of its solidity, and short, thick leaves, it makes also a good winter Cabbage.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 15 cents; ¼ pound 45 cents; pound $1.50.

SELECTED EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

The leading early variety and most popular for private or market gardeners' use. Our stock of this standard Cabbage is grown and selected with the greatest care, and can be relied upon both for vitality of seed and trueness to type. Heads are conical in shape, solid, and compact; the outer leaves are thick and heavy, which make the Jersey Wakefield the best for wintering over and very early setting.

Packet 5c.; oz. 25c.; ¼ lb. 75c.; pound $2.50.

SELECTED EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

IMPROVED EARLY SUMMER.—This a valuable variety for both market and family use, maturing about ten days later than the Jersey Wakefield. It is an improved strain of the Newark Early Flat Dutch, so popular years ago with the New Jersey gardeners for supplying the New York markets. It is a large-heading variety, in form nearly round, somewhat flattened, very solid and uniform in size, and will keep longer without bursting than most of the early sorts. Seed should be sown in February or March, as when sown in the fall and wintered over the plants are inclined to run to seed.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 20 cents; ¼ pound 60 cents; pound $1.75.

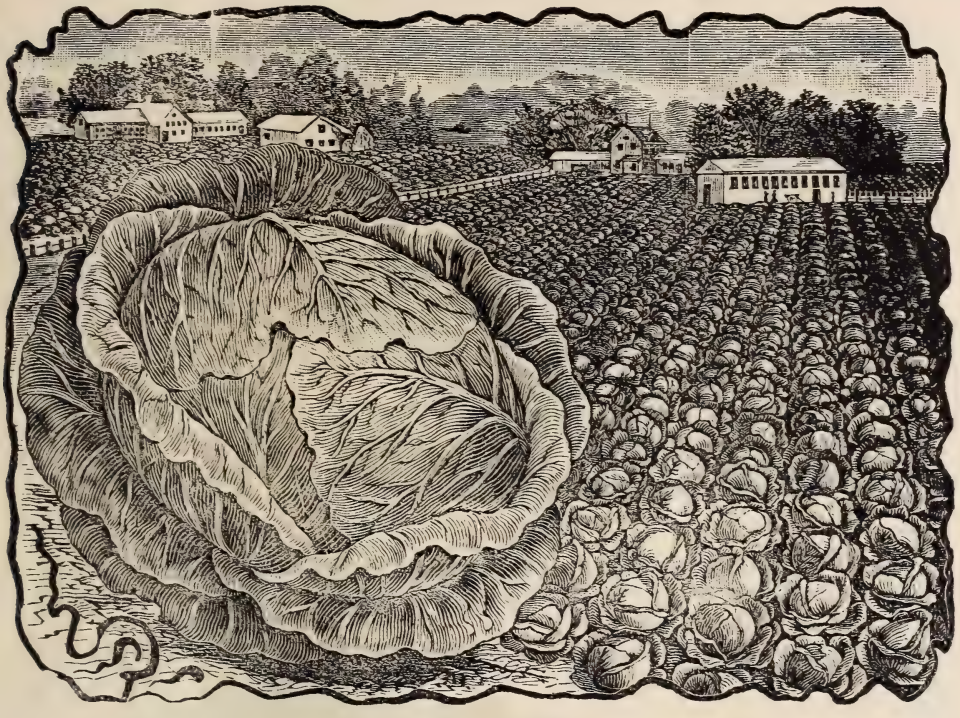
EARLY DRUMHEAD.

ALLHEAD EARLY.—The largest heading of second early sorts,—earlier, and one-third larger than Early Summer; therefore more profitable to the market gardener. It is a rapid grower, and consequently very tender. The deep flat heads are remarkably solid, very uniform in size, and of compact growth. Having few outer leaves it can be planted very close. Packet 5 cents; ounce 20 cents; ¼ pound 60 cents; pound $2.00.

SELECTED PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH.

No introduction is necessary for this old, reliable, and popular Cabbage. There are many so-called strains of this valuable variety, but what we offer is our own, having for years taken great pains to maintain all its good qualities. It produces large, solid heads of superior quality, keeping in best condition for a long time. Packet 5 cents; oz 20 cents; ¼ lb 50 cents; lb $1.75.

AUTUMN KING, OR WORLD BEATER.



IMPROVED ALL SEASON.

ALL SEASONS.—A very superior, sure-heading, long-keeping variety. As its name indicates, it can be planted early or late. It would be classed as a second early variety; but whether for medium early, main crop, or late use, it is unsurpassed by any other sort. The gardeners of Jersey and Long Island have for years made this their main crop for supplying the New York City markets, and it is now the standard there. The heads are large, nearly round, somewhat flattened, very solid, and in quality the best. Its ability to stand the summer heat and dry weather is quite remarkable. In fact it is a leader and will remain so for years to come. We have for years had this seed grown for us by a specialist, and its trueness and purity have never been equaled.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 20 cents; ¼ pound 60 cents; pound $2.00.

AUTUMN KING, OR WORLD BEATER.—A new strain of late Cabbage. The Autumn King grows to an enormous size, making heads as solid as a rock, and comes uniformly true to type. It can be relied upon to produce a greater weight of crop from same space of ground than most of the late sorts, producing but few outer leaves.

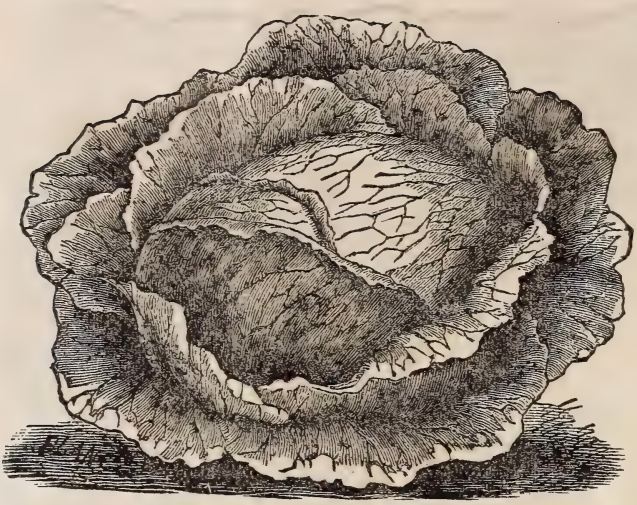
Packet 5 cents; ounce 25 cents; ¼ pound 75 cents; pound $2.50.

SELECTED PREMIUM LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD.—This is one of our standard late maturing varieties. Late, large, solid, always reliable as a header, and noted for its excellent quality.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 20 cents; ¼ lb. 50 cents; pound $1.75.

EARLY DRUMHEAD.—This popular variety follows the Early Summer in heading and is one of the most valuable varieties grown, it is ready for maketing two or three weeks earlier than the Late Drumhead, forms large, solid, rounded heads. As a market variety it is really indispensable, especially for the South, as it withstands the heat remarkably well.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 15 cents; ¼ lb. 45 cents; pound $1.50.



SELECTED PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH.

IMPROVED SUCCESSION.

A sure-heading, long-keeping variety, about ten days later than the well-known Early Summer, with larger and heavier heads.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 20 cents; ¼ pound 60 cents; pound $2.00.

THE LUPTON.—This variety is one of the best for a main crop, combining as it does the best qualities of the second early and late sorts. It is also one of the best keepers we have.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 20 cents; ¼ pound 60 cents; pound $2.00.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY.

Heads large and finely curled; compact grower; an excellent keeper. Partakes of the size of the Drumhead; curled leaves and fine flavor of the Savoy. Far superior to the ordinary Imported Drumhead Savoy. The Savoys approach nearer to the richness of the cauliflower than any other Cabbage.

Packet 5 cents; oz. 20 cents; ¼ lb. 50 cents; pound $1.75.

IMPROVED DRUMHEAD SAVOY.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH.—This variety is equally as popular as the Early Drumhead, and is largely used in the South as a late cabbage having proved itself a sure heading reliable variety for either spring or fall sowing.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 15 cents; ¼ lb. 45 cents; pound $1.50.

GREEN GLAZED—TRUE STOCK.—A glossy, pea-green variety, long cultivated in the Southern States, resisting the attack of fleas, bugs and caterpillars better than others.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 25 cents; ¼ lb. 65 cents; pound $2.25.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED.—This is by far the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid, and of deep red color inside as well as outside. Ninety-eight per cent. of the plants will form extra fine heads. The best of the red cabbages.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 20 cents; ¼ lb. 60 cents; pound $2.00.

Special Cabbage Seed Offer.

We will send six ounces Assorted Cabbage Seed all Postage Paid, Customer's selection for **$1.00**

CELERY.

During the past two or three years very successful crops of celery have been made in the South, setting out the plants even as late as the first of October. We advise our growers to try these late plantings more generally, as in that way the hot, dry weather, so injurious to celery, is avoided, and the crop comes in just when celery is most appreciated, and usually sells at the highest prices.

CULTURE.—Sow in February, March or beginning of April in rows in a bed of fine rich soil, and if dry enough, press the soil firmly with a roller or the back of the spade. Keep the seed-bed well watered, as celery germinates very slowly. Transplant from July to October. Celery does best in a moist, mucky soil, or in situations where plenty of water may be had. To prepare a bed, throw out the earth to a depth of six inches and four or five feet wide, and put in three or four inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well, and cover with fine soil. Set the plants six to eight inches apart, in rows one foot apart, press the soil firmly to the roots, and when the plants are large enough earthing up can be commenced. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times, and in doing this care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top. In such a bed the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out during the winter for sale or use, as required. One ounce of seed will produce about two thousand plants.

WHITE PLUME.

WHITE PLUME.—For early use this is probably the best, blanching easily and with little earthing up. It is handsome in appearance and of good quality, but should be used early, as it is not a very good keeper, and therefore should not be planted for a late winter crop.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 20 cents; ¼ pound 50 cents; pound $1.75.

PINK PLUME.—In growth this new sort is similiar to the well-known White Plume, but far surpasses that variety in quality. It is of a beautiful color, which, with its crispness, rich nutty flavor and long keeping qualities, makes it one of the best table celeries grown. It is a self-bleacher, requires but little earthing up, is a remarkably strong, healthy and compact grower, with no tendency to rust.

Packet 5 cent; ounce 20 cents; ¼ pound 50 cents; pound $1.75.

GIANT PASCAL.—An easily blanched and fine keeping sort, of excellent flavor. It has large, thick, solid stalks, with beautiful golden hearts, and blanches quickly. It is of wonderful keeping qualities, and almost entirely rust proof. One of the best for late use.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 15 cents; ¼ pound 50 cents; pound $1.75.

GIANT PASCAL.

CARROTS.

CULTURE.—Carrots do best on a light, well-manured, deeply-worked soil. Sow in drills twelve inches apart and half an inch deep, and afterwards thin out to three to six inches apart. The early varieties should be as early in as the ground can be worked, and the later sorts from middle of March until June. In dry weather soak the seed before sowing. To keep for winter use for the table, horses or cattle, pack the roots in moderately dry earth or sand in the cellar; or they can be pitted out of doors and covered with a few inches of straw and six or eight inches of earth to keep out the frost. One ounce of seed will sow one hundred feet of drill; three or four pounds to one acre.

INSECT REMEDY.—If the parsley or carrot worm attacks the foilage, use Slug Shot, applying while the dew is on.

CHANTENAY STUMP-ROOTED.—The best early Carrot in cultivation, and one which market gardeners should plant for their main early crop. Noticeable for its smoothness and regularity of surface. Its color is orange-red; the flesh crisp and tender. Very early and a heavy cropper.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 10 cents; ¼ ponnd 25 cents.

GUERANDE OR OXHEART.—This variety has given great satisfaction. While not attaining one-half the length of many other varieties, it will compare favorably in bulk of crop, as on good land it will prroduce carrots four to six inches in diameter. The crop can also be pulled by hand, while the longer sorts require digging. Excellent for table use as well as for stock.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 10 cents; ½ pound 25 cents.

EARLY SCARLET HORN.—This is a favorite for early crop, but not large; sold extensively in all markets bunched. The tops are small; roots top-

shaped, stump-rooted, therefore easily pulled. Grows well in shallow soil. Color a deep orange; flesh fine-grained. Packet 5 cents; oz. 10 cents; quarter pound 25 cents.

ST. VALLERY, OR INTERMEDIATE.—One of the best and handsomest main-crop carrots. The roots are very symmetrical, tapering regularly from shoulder to tip, very smooth, and free from side roots. The core is small and very tender; flesh rich orange, of fine flavor, free from coarseness or rankness. Enormously productive. Very desirable for private gardens, as well as for market. Packet 5 cents; ounce 10 cents; ¼ pound 25 cents.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.—The old standard and popular variety. It grows to a large size, some specimens measuring twelve inches in length. Enormous crops can be grown under fair culture. One of the best varieties for feeding stock. Packet 5 cents; ounce 10 cents; ¼ pound 25 cents.

CAULIFLOWER.

Cauliflowers are being very successfully and profitably grown in Florida and in other tucking sections in the South, and we strongly recommend extensive trials by our customers everywhere. The fall plantings succeed best, making a most profitable early summer crop.

CULTURE.—Sow in the open ground in September for transplanting in November or in gentle hot-beds in January or February, and cultivate as for early cabbage. Work well, manure liberally, and give plenty of water; this is absolutely necessary. After they begin to head, fasten the leaves together over the top to protect from the sun and keep white. For late crop, sow end of May or June, and transplant to a moist, rich soil, and cultivate as for winter cabbage. They require plenty of manure, moisture and good culture. If these conditions are supplied, as fine cauliflowers can be grown in the South as anywhere in the United States, and would be one our best paying crops. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

INSECT REMEDIES.—The same insects attack cauliflower that attack cabbage. See under the head of cabbage for remedies. Saltpetre dissolved in water and sprinkled on the cauliflower or cabbage heads is also an excellent remedy for the green cabbage worn. Dissolve one ounce of saltpetre in twelve quarts of water and sprinkle on the plants with a short-handled whisk-broom.

EARLY SNOW BALL CAULIFLOWER.

EARLIEST SNOWBALL.—Careful tests along with all the leading varieties of cauliflower have shown conclusively that this is the best of all for Southern growers. It is the earliest to head, and a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect heads of pure white color and finest quality.

Packet 20 cents; ¼ ounce 75 cents; ounce $2.50.

COLLARDS.

This is peculiarly a Southern vegetable, and is highly prized by the people of this section, where it is used as greens. A sure cropper, and yields abundantly. Collards also make excellent stock feed.

IMPROVED WHITE GEORGIA COLLARD.—Called the Cabbage Collard on account of its close bunching growth and light green leaves, resembling the cabbage—combining the hardiness and reality of the collard with the whiteness and crispness of the cabbage. A great improvement over the old Long Green. You will never known how good a collard can be until you use this seed. Try it.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 10 cents; ¼ pound 25 cents; pound 75 cents.

BUNCOMBE N. C. COLLARD—This comes to us highly recommended from the mountain district of North Carolina; said to one of the finest of the Collard family. Pkt 5 cents; oz. 10 cents; quarter pound 25 cents; pound 75c.

CUCUMBERS.

These are very much higher than last season owing to almost total failure in some of the growing districts, we had some trouble in securing seed stocks.

CULTURE.—For very early crop, plant in hot-bed, in pots or small paper boxes, or on pieces of sod, grass side down, so that they can be readily transplanted, or plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing a shovelful of well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past, thin our to four. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine, it destroys the productiveness. For late pickling, plant in June or July. One ounce will plant fifty hills, two pounds will plant one acre.

INSECT REMEDIES.—The spotted and striped cucumber beetles are the principal insect enemies, the remedy for which is tobacco dust sprinkled liberally on the vines and hills while the dew is on. For the cucumber borer, which bores into the cucumbers, handpicking and destroying infested cucumbers is the only remedy.

EMERALD.—The rich, dark-green color for which the growers have sought so long is obtained in the Emerald, after several years of careful and scientific work. It is strictly an evergreen, retaining its color until fully ripe. It sets its fruit early, producing long, straight, handsome cucumbers, the flesh of which is particularly crisp, tender, and of the most delicate flavor. Highly recommended for slicing, the young fruits for sour pickle, and the riper ones for sweet pickle.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 15 cents; quarter pound 35 cents; pound $1.25.

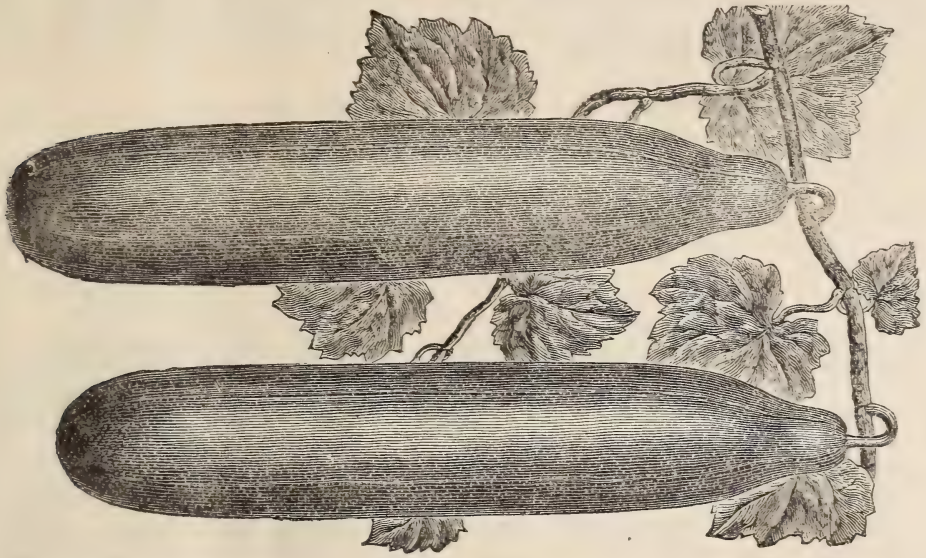
IMPROVED LONG GREEN.—A well-known standard variety, about twelve inches in lenght, of most excellent quality, and when young makes the best of pickles. When ripe it is the best of any for sweet pickles. Vines vigorous and very productive. Our strain of this valuable sort is unsurpassed by any.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 20 cents; ¼ pound 50 cents; pound $1.50.

CHICAGO OR WESTERFIELD PICKLING.—A variety much esteemed above all others by Chicago market gardeners, and grown extensively

for the large pickling establishments in that vicinity. Fruit medium length, pointed at each end, with large and prominent spines; color a deep green. It combines all the good qualities of an early cucumber.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 15 cents; ¼ pound 50 cents.



GIANT PERA.

GIANT PERA.—This is the smoothest and handsomest cucumber grown. It is a selection of the Long Green type, fifteen to eighteen inches in length, straight, tender, crisp, of excellent flavor, and with no trace of bitterness. The seed cavity is very small, and the seeds slow to form.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 20 cents; ¼ pound 50 cents.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE CUCUMBER.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE.—We have for several years been selling this most valuable strain. It excels in earliness, no other strain of the many varieties we tested being equal to it. In shape and uniformity of size, in color and productiveness, it has no rival. For forcing it is preferred to all others, excepts, perhaps, the forcing sorts; while for small pickles it is the very best White Spine Cucumber in cultivation.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 15 cents; quarter pound 50 cents.

THORBURN'S EVERBEARING.—Small size, very early, and enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickler. It continues to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost, whether the cucumbers are picked off or not. Remarkably solid, with very few seeds, and of fine quality. Invariably of perfect form, even when very small. Packet 5c; oz 15c; ¼ lb 50c.

CRESS or PEPPER GRASS.

CULTURE.—Sow the Curled Cress at intervals early in the spring in shallow drills twelve inches apart. Cress requires a rich soil. The Water Cress should be sown in the spring along the edge of brooks or small streams, or in wet mucky land. Only one sowing is necessary, as it reseeds and increases very rapidly.

CURLED.—Used as a small salad, like lettuce, the leaves impart a warm, pungent taste. Packet 5 cents; pound 40 cents.

WATER CRESS.—One of the most delicious of small salads, and should be grown on every farm on which there is a small stream. Always in demand in the large city markets. Packet 10 cents.

CORN.---Table and Sugar Varieties.

For description and information about Field Corns, see Field Seed pages.

Sweet or sugar corns are so far superior in flavor and tenderness that it is surprising that any one should be satisfied with field corns for the table.

CULTURE.—Plant the early corns in well-manured ground last of March or early in April. Sugar corn should not be planted until the ground gets warm. Cultivate deeply and often, and continue planting at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting ears. The early varieties of sugar corn can be planted during July for late roasting ears. One quart will plant two hundred hills, and from six to eight quarts one acre.

Add 15 cents per quart, 10 cents per pint, if to be sent by mail.

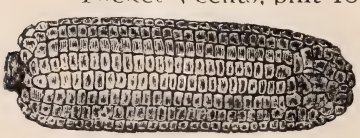
The Turner Early Market, Gentry Early Market and Extra Early Adams varieties are not sugar corns, but valuable on account of their earliness.

TURNER'S EARLY MARKET, 80 DAYS.—Not a true Sugar Corn, but a hybrid or mixture between a Sugar Corn and the Adams Early, and cultivated on large areas and almost exclusively by market gardeners of Burlington County, N. J., experience proving the sort to be more reliable than any other variety. The ear, when in proper condition for the table, resembles a good variety of Sugar Corn, and has the peculiarity of bearing a small leaf on the ear, similar to those of the stalk, which appendage sets it off to advantage. This variety will mature ears for market in about 80 days from germination. The stalk is quite leafy and grows to a height of 6 feet. A very profitable sort as a money maker. Plant in rows at 4 feet and thin to 2 feet.

Packet 5 cents; quart 20 cents; peck $1.00.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS.—The earliest white corn in cultivation; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together.

Packet 5 cents; pint 10 cents; quart 15 cents; peck 75 cents.



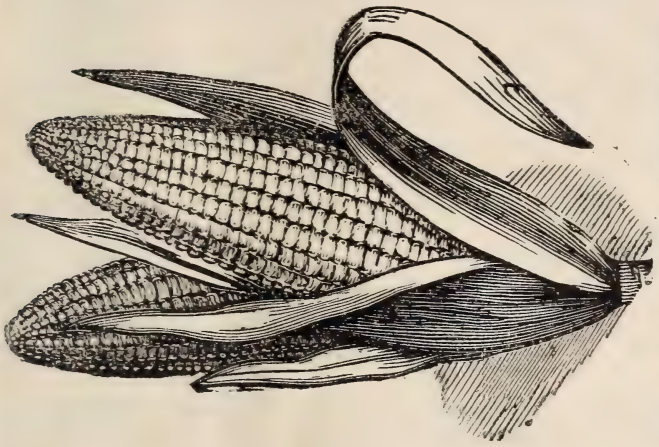
EARLY ADAMS.

EARLY ADAMS, OR BURLINGTON.—Similiar to the Extra Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. It is earlier and hardier than any of the sugar corns, and as it makes a small stalk, can be planted very close.

Packet 5 cents; pint 10 cents; quart 15 cents; peck 75 cents.

GENTRY EARLY MARKET.—A large-eared, quick-maturing, white corn, making good roasting-ears to come in after Early Adams. Aside from its worth as a table corn, it possesses merits of high order as a field variety, especially on light soils and thin land. It grows and matures very rapidly, making it valuable to plant early for market or home use, or to plant late, after it is too late to plant other varieties.

Packet 5 cents; pint 10 cents; quart 15 cents; peck 75 cents.



STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.— This is not only the most celebrated but the most popular of all sugar corn. Although not as early as some, it is without exception the best for table use of the entire lot. Packet 5 cts; pint 15 cts; quart 25 cts.

MAMMOTH WHITE CARY.—Very early; fine size for so early a corn. Splendid table qualities. Packet 5 cts; pint 15 cts; quart 25 cts.

POP CORN.

If by Mail add 10 cents per Quart for Postage.

MAPLEDALE PROLIFIC.—A very prolific corn, bearing large ears, the grains of which are a pearly white. Grows about six feet high. When popped it is pure white and extremely tender. Pkt. 5c.; pint 15c.; quart 25c.

RICE.—This is probably the most popular and most generally used of all the pop-corns. It pops pure white, the quality is excellent, and it is always in demand. Packet 5c.; pint 15c.; quart 25c.; dozen ears 25c.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN.—This is large-eared and handsome yellow pop-corn The grains are large, pop perfectly white, and are exceedingly tender. The stalks grow about six feet high, and yield three or four ears each.

Packet 5c.; pint 15c.; quart 25c.

One pint of each variety of Pop Corn for 35 cents. Postage Paid.

EGG PLANT.

The Egg Plant is peculiarly well adapted to our Southern climate, and should be in every garden. It makes a most delicious dish.

CULTURE.—Egg Plants develop to the greatest perfection in a deep rich loamy soil. In February or March sow in hot-beds and keep warm. When two inches high transplant to pots or to good, rich soil. About the middle of May set out three feet apart each way, and protect from bugs by dusting lightly with Slug Shot. One ounce will produce about one thousand plants.

INSECT REMEDIES.—For cut-worm use poisoned bran or poisoned cotton-seed meal. For Colorado potatoe bug see under head of Potatoes.

THORNLESS LARGE ROUND PURPLE, 120 DAYS.

THORNLESS LARGE ROUND PURPLE, 120 DAYS.—Almost thornless, and therfore a sort more valuable to the trucker than the spiny sort so often sold as the New York Improved, which by reason of its thorns on leaf and stem offers serious impediments to quick gathering. This is decidedly the best selection of Egg Plant, being productive and vigorous, often reaching a weight of 12 pounds. The fruit may be described as short egg-shaped, flattened at the bottom—diameter often nearly equal to the length. Color (when grown on soil of proper quality) a deep purple, running in places almost to a black purple. Single plants of this variety often reach a span of 3 feet, and produce 7 or 8 large fruits. Packet 5 cents; ounce 25 cents; ¼ pound $1.00.

ENDIVE.

In the absence of lettuce during the latter part of the season, Endive serves as an acceptable salad, and is well worthy of general cultivation, especially as it is of easy culture.

CULTURE.—Sow in August in drills eighteen inches apart, and when large enough, thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

GREEN CURLED.—The best variety for general use. Packet 5c.; ounce 15c.; ¼ pound 40c.

HORSE RADISH.—In a moist place plant the roots two to three inches deep (small end downward) and twelve inches apart. Dozen 25c.; 100 $1.00. Postage 5 cents per dozen; 15 cents per hundred extra.

KALE OR BORECOLE.

Culture.—Sow either broadcast or in drills eighteen inches apart, from the first of September till the middle of October. It may also be sown in February or March, at which time the Smooth or Spring Kale is best. Of late years the latter has been largely sown in the fall, making greens earlier than the winter sort. Protect with straw or coarse litter in severe weather, as it can be cut during the winter and spring. Sow winter sorts at the rate of three or four pounds to the acre. Spring Kale can be sown broadcast at the rate of eight pounds to the acre, or four or five pounds in drills.

EARLY CURLED SIBERIAN. (BLUE KALE.) The old standard winter variety. The leaves are a bright green color, tinged with purple, and beautifully curled and delicate in flavor. In the latitude of Columbus it will stand throughout the winter without protection.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 10 cents; ¼ lb. 25 cents; pound 75 cents.

DWARF GREEN CURLED SCOTCH, OR NORFOLK.—One of the most popular shipping sorts; very largely used in the Norfolk trucking district. The leaves are of a bright green color, beautifully curled. Should be sown in rows, in August and September.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 10 cents; ¼ lb. 25 cents; ponnd 75 cents.

KOHL RABI.

KOHL RABI.

CULTURE.—Grown for its turnip-shaped bulb, which is formed above ground. The bulb should be used while young and tender. It is prepared for the table like turnips, and makes a very desirable dish when properly prepared. For early use, sow in April in rows eighteen inches apart, and thin out to eight inches between the plants. For winter use, sow in June or July, and thin out as above. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—The best market and table sort; flesh white and tender.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 15 cents; ¼ lb. 50 cents; pound $1.75.

LEEK.

CULTURE.—The leek is generally considered superior to the onion for soup flavoring, etc. Sow as early as practicable in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil, in drills half an inch deep. When six or eight inches high trim off the tops and roots, and transplant to rows one foot apart and six inches apart in the row, setting them three or four inches deep and earthing up as they grow, so that the necks will become well blanched. May also be sown in cold frames in September, and the young plants transplanted in the fall or early spring to where they are to remain. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill. Packet 5 cents; ounce 15 cents.

LETTUCE.

CULTURE.—The quality of lettuce depends largely on its quick growth, and this can only be obtained by transplanting to rich, mellow soil, deeply worked and cultivating well. For early crop, sow under glass in January or February, and transplant in the spring. For a succession, sow at intervals of three weeks until end of April. For autumn use, sow in July. For fall planting, sow the hardy varieties in September, and transplant when large enough. Protect with straw, leaves or litter, and they will stand the winter, and head up in the spring; or they can be transplanted to cold frames nine inches apart. Two crops can be grown under the same glass in one season. One ounce of seed will sow two hundred feet of drill, and produce about 1,500 plants.

INSECT REMEDIES.—Plant-lice sometimes interfere considerably with lettuce grown in hot-beds or greenhouse. The remedies are the application of tobacco dust to plants and soil or fumigation with tobacco. For the green lettuce worm the remedy is pyrethrum mixed with not more than three times its bulk of flour and dusted on the plants while the dew is on.

BIG BOSTON.—A sterling variety, adapted either for forcing or open ground planting. Similar in shape, color, and general appearance to the Tennisball, but has the advantage of being nearly double the size. It is a little later in maturing, but the solidity and greater size of head make it peculiarly desirable. Packet 5 cents; ounce 15 cents; ¼ pound 50 cents.

BIG BOSTON LETTUCE.

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON.—A new and desirable variety of the Curled Simpson. Does not produce a solid head, but a compact mass of leaves, which are of a much lighter color than the ordinary Simpson, and forms heads double the size. It is not only a good forcing variety, but a desirable sort for early Summer, as it stands the heat remarkably well. Packet 5 cents; ounce 15 cents; ¼ pound 40 cents.

WHITE CABBAGE.

WHITE CABBAGE.—This lettuce, whether for forcing in frames or growing in the open ground, will give perfect satisfaction. The leaves are almost white and makes a splendid large, hard head; very hardy and exceedingly slow in running to seed. In fact it will often be necessary to cut the heads in order to let the seed stalk get out. Its many fine qualities have made it a prime favorite wherever grown. Packet 5 cents; ounce 20 cents; ¼ pound 50 cents.

BLACK-SEEDED TENNIS BALL.—A favorite forcing variety, forming a hard head. It makes but few outer leaves, and for this reason can be planted quite closely under glass—from six to seven inches apart. It is the variety so largely used in hot-beds, forcing pits and in greenhouses. Packet 5 cents; ounce 15 cents; ¼ pound 40 cents.

IMPROVED EARLY HANSON.—A curled variety, forming fine, large, solid heads, which are both crisp and tender. They frequently attain two to three pounds each. We regard it a very valuable variety. Packet 5c; ounce 15 cents; ¼ pound 40 cents.

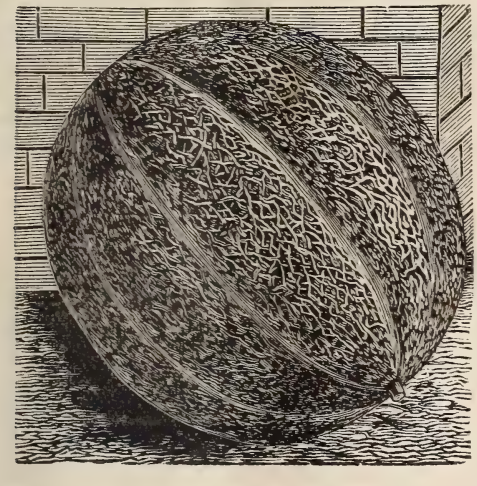
HEAT-RESISTING COS.—Vigorous; never wilting under the severest sun. Remarkable in every garden. We recommend this for Florida; resists heat, and growing erect, and being tied, frees it from sand. Packet 5 cents; ounce 20 cents; ¼ pound 50 cents.

CANTALOUPE, or MUSK MELON.

CULTURE.—Prepare hills four to six feet apart; a rich, moderately dry, sandy soil is best, using well-rotted stable manure, well mixed with the soil. When danger of frost is past, plant ten to twelve seeds about an inch deep in each hill, and when danger of insects is over, thin out to four plants. Ashes, lime, or dry road-dust sprinkled over the young plants when the dew is on will prevent the attacks of insects. To promote fruitfulness, pinch the ends of the vines when they begin to blossom, especially if the growth is very luxuriant, and cultivate until the vines cover the ground. Be careful not to grow them near cucumbers, squashes, etc., as they readily hybridize, and the flavor of both is injured. Cantaloupes grown on heavy soil are not of the best quality. One ounce of seed will plant sixty hills; two pounds will plant one acre.

INSECT REMEDIES.—The yellowish green and slightly hairy melon worm is the principal enemy, not only eating the leaves, but also eating holes in the melons. The use of Tobacco Dust and Slug Shot in the hill and upon the vines has proved the best remedies. Slug Shot should be used sparingly on vines.

Cantaloupe along with all Vine Seed are very scarce this season for choice stock as the crop failed in many of the growing sections and we here warn our patrons against cheap seed. The seed we offer is of first quality only.



ROCKY FORD.

ROCKY FORD.—Within the past few years this has become one of the most popular of the small Melons, being extensively grown and shipped in car-loads to all the larger markets. It is one of the finest early Melons, and one of the best for market gardeners and shippers as well as for the home garden. It is oval in shape, slightly ribbed, and covered with a coarse netting. The flesh is thick, green in color, very sweet and juicy, and solid clear to the rind. Genuine seed are scarce, our stock is from Colorado.

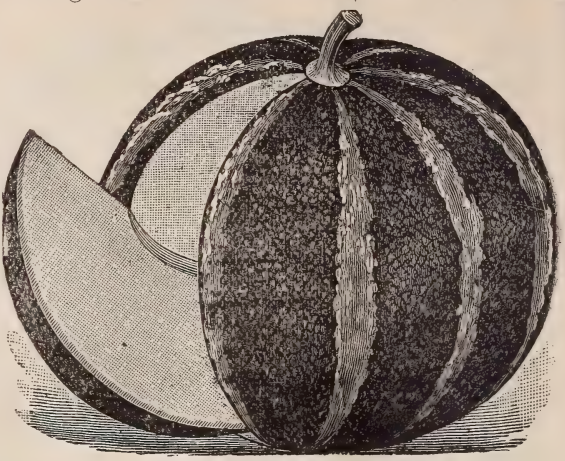
Packet 5c.; ounce 10c.; ¼ lb. 35c.; pound $1.oz. 5 lbs. and over 75c. pound.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.—This a very popular sort, producing large handsome, and extra early Melons of the very best quality. It is some two weeks earlier and almost as large in size as the once famous New Jersey Hackensack. Fruit nearly round, deeply ribbed, and very coarsely netted. The flesh is green, of most delicious flavor. We have an excellent stock of this seed obtained from selected melons only.

CHAMPION MARKET, OR STARN'S FAVORITE.—This new musk-melon is quite distinct from all other varieties. The melons are almost a perfect globe in shape and densely netted. They are very uniform in size, averaging about six pounds each. The flesh is thick, light geen in color, and of rich, sweet flavor. Six melons will fill a market basket. The vines are very vigorous, remarkably healthy, and very productive. The melons mature early, and all ripen up finely. It is an excellent shipper and a most popular variety for market.

PERFECTED DELMONICO.—Another new melon, being an improvement on the popular Delmonico, of large size and oval in shape. The flesh is of a beautiful orange pink, and for excellence in quality all lovers of good cantaloupes should try the new Perfected Delmonico.

Packet 5c.; ounce 10c.; ¼ lb. 30c., pound 90c.



EMERALD GEM.

IMPROVED MONTREAL GREEN NUTMEG.—This variety is largely grown by market gardeners. The fruit is nearly round, slightly flattened at the ends, with a densely netted green skin. They grow to a very uniform size, and average fifteen to twenty pounds in weight. The flesh is remarkably thick, and of splendid flavor. Owing to its large and handsome appearance they sell rapidly in market at good prices.

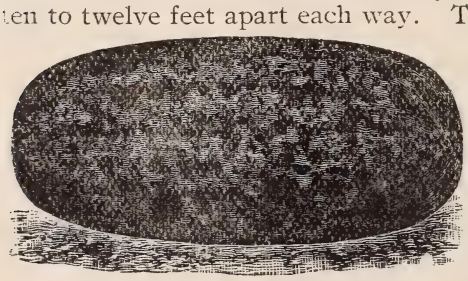
EMERALD GEM.—This most excellent new muskmelon originated in Michigan. It is of superior flavor and quality; the skin is an emerald green color and quite smooth; they ripen early and produce well, the flesh is light red or salmon, very thick, juicy and crystalline, and luscious in flavor.

MIXED CANTALOUPE SEED.—All the above varieties mixed together giving our patrons an oportunity to test them. Packet 5c.; ounce 10c.; ¼ lb. 30c.; pound $1.00.

IMPROVED WATERMELON SEED.

You will no doubt see Melon Seed quoted by a great many Seedsmen and Merchants at much lower prices than we offer them. All we have to say on this subject is money saved in buying cheap seed will generally result in another saving—the cost and expense of harvesting a crop! Poor seed produce either a poor crop, or no crop at all. Good seed are cheap if you pay a high price for them, because when you obtain good seed half the battle of obtaining a good crop is gained. The seed which we offer has been carefully selected. Parties who wish to buy in large quantities should write for special price, either on melon seed or other SEEDS.

CULTURE.—Cultivate exactly like cantaloupes, but give more room, say ten to twelve feet apart each way. They should not be planted near pumpkins, gourds, or their species, as they will hybridize and injure the flavor or both. One ounce will plant thirty hills; two pounds will plant an acre.



GIRARDEAU'S NEW FAVORITE.

INSECT REMEDIES.—See under cantaloupes.

GIRARDEAU'S NEW FAVORITE. Resembles very closely the Florida Favorite. It is an improvement on the latter in size, as it averages larger; color

a shade darker green, with a bluish cast. This is a fine shipping Melon. Being of such uniform size and shape, when packed in a car it makes a magnificent appearance and sells well in any market.

Packet 5c.; ounce 10c.; ¼ lb. 25c.; pound 75c. By Express 5 lbs. 60c. lb.

JUMBO.—Of mammoth size; very fine flavor; too tender to stand long distance shipment, but a fine table Melon.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 10 cents; ¼ lb. 25 cents; pound 75 cents.

"TRIUMPH" WATERMELON.—"This is a cross between the 'Duke-Jones' and 'Kolb Gem;' it has the fine appearance of the former and the shipping qualities of the latter. As a table Melon it is much better than the Kolb Gem. Rind dark green. It is very early, very large, very prolific, deliciously sweet and of fine flavor. A writer says: "I gathered from two and a half acres 2,418 Melons, weighing over forty pounds each."

Packet 5c.; ounce 10c.; ¼ lb. 35c.; pound $1.00. By Express 5 lbs. 75c. lb.

DUKE JONES.—This grand new melon during the last season again proved its great popularity and gave satisfaction wherever tried. We can safely say that none finer grows. Extra early, extra large, very prolific, and of finest flavor, it is a favorite both for shipment and for home use.

Packet 5c.; ounce 10c.; ¼ lb. 25c.; pound 75c. By Express 5 lbs. 60c. lb.

KOLB GEM.—This Melon is too well known to need any description here. It has many superiors when flavor is considered, but when shipping qualities are taken into consideration it stands at the head of the list, with not a rival, except the Triumph. Our seed of this variety is carefully selected, being taken from Melons weighing not less than 40 pounds (the first to ripen). Both ends of these are cut off and the seed taken from the middles only. Seed thus selected have always given the best results, and we guarantee satisfaction where they are planted. One pound of this seed is worth a bushel of ordinary unselected. Packet 5 cents; ounce 10 cents; ¼ lb. 15 cents; pound 40 cents. 5 pounds by Express 35 cents pound.

Packets, Ounces and ¼ Pounds Melon Seed Delivered Postage Paid. For Pounds by Mail add 10 cents to pound.

Special Watermelon Seed Offer.

We will send Postage Paid one ounce each of Fancy Rattlesnake, Triumph, Duke Jones, New Favorite and Jumbo Watermelon Seed, value 50 cents for . . . . . **35c.**

MUSTARD.

This is grown to quite a large extent in the Southern States. It is used same as Spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. The white or yellow seeded variety is cultivated chiefly for medical purposes or pickling. Southern Giant Curled and Ostrich Plume are the best varieties for general use.

CULTURE.—Sow during February, March or April, or in the fall during September or October, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart. Cut when about three inches high. Sow one ounce to eighty feet of drill, or broadcast at the rate of five or six pounds per acre

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED.—A favorite variety, much esteemed in the South. Very succulent, pungent, and of sweet flavor. Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.;

OSTRICH PLUME MUSTARD.—This new variety originated in the South and is one of the most desirable mustards in cultivation. The leaves are exquisitely crimped, ruffled and frilled, and make an excelent table garnishing. It is of superior flavor when cooked, and it becomes very popular wherever grown. Per pkt. 5c.; oz 15c.; ¼ lb. 35c.; lb. $1.00.

OKRA OR GUMBO.

This vegetable should be much more generally grown, as it adds consistency, and makes a fine flavoring for soups, stews, and gravies. Also gives a good flavor to canned tomatoes. Okra should be gathered and used while young, and can also be kept for use as a winter vegetable by drying the young pods on a string.

CULTURE.—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills three feet a part, and when large enough, thin out to eight inches apart in the rows. To keep for winter use, slice the pods when young and tender into narrow rings; string and hang in the shade to dry. One ounce will sow fifty feet of drill.

WHITE VELVET

WHITE VELVET.—This variety bears round, smoothe white pods, unlike other varieties, which are ridged or square edged. The pods are of extra large size, and are produced in great abundance. Pkt. 5c. oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

OKRA.—Perkins' Mammoth Long Podded Okra.—The pods are an intense green color, about 8 inches long, and do not get hard as with other sorts. Its productiveness is simply wonderful, the pods shooting out from the bottom of the stalk within three inches of the ground, and the whole plant is covered with them to the height of a man's head; also much sought after by canners, being best of all green sorts for winter use. Packet 5 cts; ounce 10 cts; ¼ pound 25 cents; 1 pound 75 cents.

ONION.

Onions are proving quite a profitable and satisfactory crop, and should command more attention. Growers from other sections should follow our cultural directions closely, as onion culture in the South differs greatly from that required in the North and West.

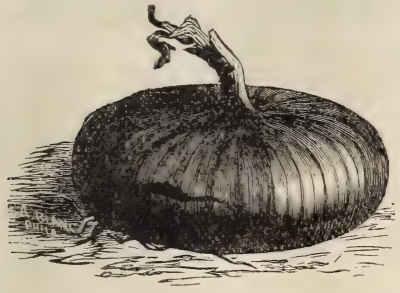
CULTURE.—Large Onions from seed.—To grow large onions from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hot-beds or trays, and as soon as

the weather opens and the sets are the size of a goose-quill, transplant to rows twelve inches apart and four to six inches between the onions. Transplanting is of decided benefit to onions, making them grow larger and increasing the yield consderably, in some instances double the yields being reported. They can also be sown in the open grown in February or March. The Italian, Spanish and Bermuda varieties can be sown in August or September, and transplanted about the end of October or early in November. They succeed very well indeed. Five or six pounds will sow an acre.

Growing Onion Sets from Seed.—To grow onion sets sow in broad, wide rows, at the rate of forty to fifty pounds per acre, and keep clean of weeds. In late summer, or whenever the tops die, remove the small bulbs, buttons or sets to a dry place, spreading them out thinly on trays made of laths, piling the trays one on top of another, separated by blocks, so the air can circulate freely between them. The larger sets should be sold for pickling, and only the smallest sets retained for planting.

BERMUDA ONIONS.—Our stock of this famous early shipping onion is genuine Teneriffe-grown, specially grown for us in the Canary Islands, and is a very superior stock. The growing of the Bermuda Onions in the South is increasing rapidly, proving a very profitable and satisfactory crop. They are very tender and of delicious flavor, and are much appreciated for table use Can be sown both in the fall and spring, and do better sown in seed-beds and transplanted. We strongly advise the more extended use of these by our southern growers. We can supply both the White and Red Bermuda.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 20 cents; ¼ pound 50 cents; pound $1.65.



EXTRA EARLY RED ONION.

EXTRA EARLY RED.—This is a very early variety, forming full-grown Onions by the last of July or early in August; it is smaller in size and of a flatter shape than the Large Red Wethersfield, and of a much milder flavor; it is grown extensively for the Dark Red Onion Set, which is so popular in the Western States; it is of a deep red color, close grain, solid and heavy and a good cropper. Packet 5c.; ounce 15c.; ¼ lb. 35c.; pound $1.25.

TRUE YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.—Oval in form. Maturing in eighty-four days, This strain will produce marketable bulbs in twelve weeks from date of sowing. Growers of Onions for the market will at once appreciate the importance of securing seed of unquestionable quality, and this we offer as such. Packet 5c.; ounce 15c.; ¼ lb. 35c.; pound $1.25.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL.—The quickest of the white sorts; makes large pearly white onions, tender, mild, and of excellent flavor. Should be sown in the spring thickly, and the sets put out in the fall. In this way large onions may be had before any other sorts are ready. Packet 5c.; oz. 35c.; ¼ lb. $1.00.

SILVER SKIN ONION.

SILVER SKIN.—Excellent variety for family use. Skin and flesh pure white; mild flavor and globe-shape. The best white onion to grow largely for sets.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 20 cents; ¼ pound 50 cents; pound $1.75.

THE GREAT YELLOW PRIZE-TAKER.—This variety has become famous all over the world, not only for its enormous size, but for the beautifully formed and attractive Onions it produces, which frequently measure 12 to 15 inches in circumference, and from three to four pounds in weight. They are of a rich straw color and exceedingly mild and delicate in flavor, a single Onion will make a dish for a small family. They are crisp and solid and a good keeping variety; highly recommended.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 25 cents; ¼ pound 75 cents; pound $2.50.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING.—This is undoubtedly the largest, mildest and most attractive of all the Italian varieties, and unequalled for the table. If there is such a thing as a delicate flavored Onion, you have it in this variety; these combined qualities have made it the most popular with private growers. It is an annual variety, quite early, and attaining perfection the first year from seed, frequently measuring, when full-grown, from 5 to 7½ inches in diameter, which is equal to from 15 to 22 inches in circumference, and weighing from 2½ to 4 pounds each; of a beautiful silvery white color. Independent of its fine qualities, it is really a wonder in appearance, and also very attractive for exhibition purposes. Every cultivator of a garden should raise it.

SILVER KING ONION.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 20 cents; ¼ lb. 60 cents; pound $2.00.

ONIONS SETS.

ONION SETS.—If by mail add 10c per quart for postage. Write to us for prices by the bushel. Small lots can be sent by mail with safety.

White Silver Skin.—Quart 15 cents; 2 quarts 25c.

Yellow Danvers.—Quart 15 cents; 2 quarts 25c.

PARSLEY.

CULTURE.—Soak the seed in water a few hours, and sow in rich soil early in spring, in rows a foot apart, and cover lightly. Parsley is slow to germinate, and is sometimes three or four weeks in coming up. One ounce will sow one hundred and fifty feet of drill.

EMERALD.—Very superior; very fine curled and twisted leaf, of deep green color. A well-bred, very choice strain, short jointed, tufted, certain to please. Packet 5c; ounce 10c; ¼ pound 25c.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED.—The most improved strain of this popular and useful herb. It is beautifully curled and crimped and is the best of all for garnishing or flavoring. It makes a very ornamental and attractive plant for edging walks and beds. Packet 5c; ounce 10c; ¼ pound 25c.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED PARSLEY.

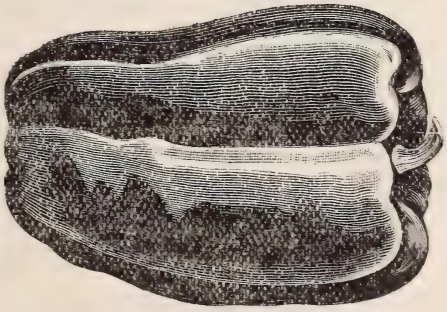
PARSNIP.

CULTURE—A rich sandy loam, deeply worked, is the best for parsnips. Sow in the spring, in drills, eighteen inches apart, covering lightly. Parsnip seed is very slow in germinating, especially when the ground is dry. When the plants are two inches high thin out to four or six inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow two hundred feet of drill. Five pounds to the acre.

BLOOMSDALE.—The Bloomsdale is the best-bred and handsomest Parsnip to be found—it is half-long, wedge-shape, hollow-crowned and very broad at the shoulders, easily taken out of the ground, and producing more tons to the acre than the longer and more slim varieties. Do not confound this with common stock which produces slim roots, forked, and so long as to be next to impossible of extraction from the ground. Packet 5c; ounce 10c; ¼ pound 25c; 1 pound 75c.

PEPPER.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot bed in February or March and transplant to open ground in May, in rows two feet apart, fifteen inches between the plants, or when the ground becomes warm, sow in open ground and set out as above. When about six inches high, apply liquid manure or some good fertilizer.



RUBY KING PEPPER.

CORAL GEM BOUQUET.—A dwarf pepper, producing hundreds of small, bright red peppers thickly set on the plants. Makes a beautiful pot plant. Packet 5c; ounce 25c; ¼ pound 75c.

RUBY KING.—These are a bright ruby-red color, remarkably mild and pleasant. Can be sliced and eaten with vinegar and pepper, used as a salad or stuffed as mangoes. The fruit is from four to six inches long.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 25 cents; ¼ lb. 75 cents.

PROCOPP'S GIANT.

LONG RED CAYENNE.—Bears an abundance of long, bright red pods, which are used for pickling when both green and ripe. Very strong and pungent. Packet 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

PROCOPP'S GIANT.—One of the largest peppers grown, measuring six to eight inches long and about two inches thick. Of a glossy scarlet color; flavor mild and sweet. Packet 5c; ounce 25c; ¼ pound 75c.

MAMMOTH GOLDEN QUEEN—Fruits six inches long by nine to ten in circumference, and are borne twelve to fifteen to each plant. Mild and sweet. Use as described for Ruby King. Packet 5c; ounce 25c; ¼ pound 75c.

CELESTIAL.—Very productive, some plants producing as many as 150 fruit, conical in shape, from one to two inches long. Fruit green from the blossom, turning alternately to lemon, golden and scarlet. Packet 5c; ounce 40c.

RED CHERRY PEPPER.

RED CHERRY.—A very small round variety of dwarf habit and rich, scarlet color. Used for seasoning and pickling.

CELESTIAL PEPPER.

Packet 5 cents; ounce 35 cents.

MIXED PEPPER SEED.—That our customers may have an opportunity of growing many kinds of Pepper at small expense we have put up a liberal packet of all varieties mixed at 10 cents per packet.

PUMPKIN.

Pumpkins make the best of winter feed for all kinds of cattle, and should be largely planted by every farmer. They are usually planted in cornfields to grow with the corn, and it gives a feeling of great satisfaction to have a crop of large pumpkins in the fall ready for winter feed. They are considered a very healthy and most nutritious food for cattle in the winter. In addition to their value as a stock food, they are also largely used for culinary purposes, the finer grade varieties making excellent pies.

CULTURE.—Plant in May, in hills eight feet apart, mixing a shovelful or two of well-rotted manure in each hill. Put eight or ten seeds in each hill, and cultivate till the vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three of the strongest plants in each hill. One ounce will plant twenty hills; three pounds one acre.

YELLOW CASHAW.—Large Yellow Crookneck, the best among the Pumpkins; weight as high as 60 to 100 pounds. Not the Winter Crookneck Squash—four times as big and ten times as desirable. Packet 5 cents; ounce 10 cents; ¼ pound 20c; 1 pound 60 cents.

CHEESE.—A very good table variety. Shape flat, like a cheese box; a good keeper. Packet 5 cents; ounce 10 cents; ¼ pound 20 cents; 1 pound 60c.

CONNECTICUT, OR CORNFIELD.—Splendid for stock feeding. Grows to a large size, round, and of a yellow color. A good yielder. Ounce 5 cents; ¼ pound 15 cents; 1 pound 40 cents.

KING OF THE MAMMOTHS (JUMBO OR POTIRON).—The largest of all Pumpkins. Round in shape, flattened at both ends. It is a splendid keeper, and valuable for stock feeding; also desirable for exhibition purposes. Packet 5 cents; ounce 15 cents; ¼ pound 45 cents; 1 pound $1.50.

MIXED PUMPKINS.—That our customers may have an assortment without much expense we put up large packet, all above kinds mixed, at 10 cents per packet.

SELECTED SEED POTATOES.

Our seed potatoes are specially grown for us for seed purposes in the best potato districts in this country. Our Northern-grown stocks are grown principally in Maine, while our Early Ohios are grown in the famous Red River district, noted for producing the finest Early Ohio potatoes in the country. Our Second Crop seed are grown in eastern Virginia. It has long been recognized that eastern grown Virginia Second Crop Seed are vastly superior in quality and productiveness to those grown in other districts.

INSECT REMEDIES FOR POTATOES.—The Colorado Potato Bug is the principal enemy of potatoes. The most popular remedy for same is Paris Green mixed with land plaster and applied dry while the dew is on the plants, or applied in a liquid state with whisk broom or brush. One pound of Paris Green mixed with 100 pounds of land plaster is the quantity usually applied, or mixed with water, one pound of poison to 200 gallons of water in a good mixture. When mixed with water the mixture must be kept in a constant state of agitation, else the poison will settle, and the liquid from the bottom of the cask will be so strong as to do serious injury. Slug Shot is also largely used, and with very good results.

EARLY TRUCKER.—This variety has given unbounded satisfaction as an extra early potato, and is bound to take first rank among market gardeners on account of its extra early maturity and productiveness. The potatoes are of beautiful shape, being nearly round with very shallow eyes, flesh pure white and skin white, with slightly pink tip. It is of excellent table qualities; is a heavy yielder and produces nearly all large potatoes. We strongly recommend it to truckers and market gardeners as one of the best extra early kinds in cultivation. Peck 60 cents; bushel $2.00. Write for barrel price.

THOROUGHBRED.—A splendid early variety which has given the very best satisfaction to our potato growers. It is similar to the old Rose in shape, and a decided improvement. It is of long shape, pink skin, extra fine quality

and very productive. Packet 50 cents; bushel $1.75. Write for barrel price.

TRIUMPH, OR RED BLISS.—An extra early potato, round in shape, pink skin, white flesh, and of handsome appearance. This seems to be specially adapted to Southern soil and climate, and is a great favorite with Southern truckers. Packet 50 cents; bushel $1.75. Write for barrel price.

EARLY BOVEE POTATO.

WHITE BLISS, OR PRIDE OF THE SOUTH.—An excellent extra early potato, shape similar to the Red Bliss' Triumph, color white with pink eyes. Very early and popular with market gardeners. Peck 50 cents; bushel $1.75. Write for barrel price.

HENDERSON'S EARLY BOVEE.—A new variety of the Hebron type which proves to be one of the earliest and also one of the most productive early sorts. Peck 60 cents; bushel $2.00. Write for barrel price.

GARDEN PEAS.

Realizing the fact that the Pea crop is one of the most important, we grow our Peas in such localities as experience proves will produce seed of robust nature and quick growth. With this end in view, we grow them in Canada, where they are carefully inspected while growing, in order to cull out rogues, and afterward hand-picked. We are, therefore, able to offer our customers Peas that are first-class in every particular, and such as may be depended upon to give the best of satisfaction.

If Peas are ordered to be sent by mail add 10 cents for pints; 15 cents for quarts. (Half pints 10 cents, all varieties, postage paid). Bushel price furnished on application.

EXCELSIOR, EXTRA EARLY.—No Pea sold will give the market gardener more satisfaction than this strain of Extra Early Peas. It has been thoroughly tested in all the growing districts and sustained its reputation against all competitors. It is remarkably productive and vigorous and will stand the severest weather better than any pea we know of. Their extreme earliness, hardiness, uniformity of ripening, productiveness and fine quality make them an ideal pea for the market gardener. The best of the first earlies for home use. Height 2½ feet. Packet 5 cents; pint 15 cents; quart 25 cents; 4 quarts 75 cents.

ALASKA.—The earliest blue Pea; of good flavor, and bearing pods of a dark green color, which are well filled and ripen uniformly. One of the very best for market gardeners. Vines two and one-half feet high. Packet 5 cents; pint 15 cents; quart 25 cents; 4 quarts 75 cents

IMPROVED PRIDE OF THE MARKET.—A very robust, strong growing variety, about two feet high, requiring no bushing or supports; wonderfully productive; fine in appearance and quality most excellent. A fine Pea for the kitchen garden or for market use. Packet 5 cents; pint 15 cents; quart 25 cents; four quarts 75 cents.

YORKSHIRE HERO.—A very fine, large, dwarf, wrinkled variety, of extra fine quality and very productive. Vine two and one-half feet high, bearing numbers of large well-filled pods. Packet 5 cents; pint 15 cents; quart 25 cents; 4 quarts 75 cents.

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN.

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN—A wrinkled variety of superior quality, growing two feet high, very stocky; requires no brushing; extremely prolific, bearing pods in pairs. A very desirable sort for canner's use as well as the home garden. Packet 5 cents; pint 20 cents; quart 35 cents; 4 quarts $1.00.

TELEPHONE.–A fine, tall, wrinkled variety and a great cropper, bearing immense pods of large peas of exquisite flavor. It is decidedly a market garden Pea. The large pods fill a basket quicker than any other variety. Vines four feet. Packet 5 cents; pint 15 cents; quart 25 cents; 4 quarts 85 cents.

McLEAN'S ADVANCER.—A fine early market variety, exceedingly prolific, with well-filled pods of green wrinkled peas of delicious flavor. It is also known in some localities as Dwarf Champion. Vines two to two and one-half feet high. Packet 5 cents; pint 15 cents; quart 25 cents; 4 quarts 85 cents.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT.—A robust grower; 5 feet tall. Immense bearer; fine for late crop, but not so delicate as above varieties. Packet 5 cents; pint 15 cents; quart 25 cents; 4 quarts 60 cents.

RADISH.

CULTURE.—To be tender and crisp, Radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply

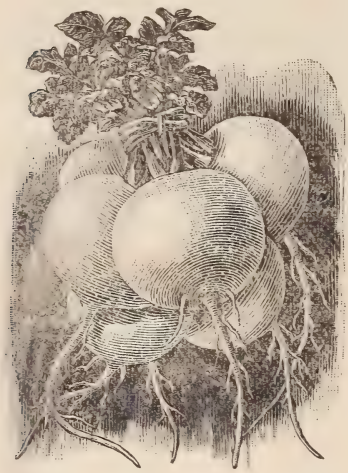
dug soil. May also be grown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc. Radishes can be forced in hot-beds; but must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use sow the China Winter or Spanish varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow fifty feet; eight to ten pounds one acre.

LANDRETH'S EARLIEST.—The earliest sort, ruby or wine colored, leaves exceedingly small or short; a seed well adapted for forcing under glass. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; ¼ pound 35c; 1 pound $1.00.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE-TIPPED FORCING.—The money making radish. Beautiful in shape and color. All market men should plant some of this radish. Packet 5c; ounce 10c; ¼ pound 25c; 1 pound 75c.

SCARLET EARLY PRUSSIAN GLOBE.—Eighteen days to maturity. A small-leaved variety well adapted for forcing under glass; root round and carmine colored, early, very attractive and desirable, fine for forcing. A new color and very choice. Every gardener should have it. Packet 5c; ounce 10c; ¼ pound 25c; 1 pound 75c.

EARLY DEEP SCARLET TURNIP.—Rich in color; smooth in skin. Easily grown in all situations. Packet 5c; ounce 10c; ¼ pound 20c; 1 pound 60 cents.



EARLY WHITE BOX RADISH.

PHILADELPHIA WHITE BOX.—White, short-leaved and turnip-formed. Early to develop, named "Box" by reason of its adaptability for growing in boxes, hot or cold frames. Packet 5c; ounce 10c; ¼ pound 20c; 1 pound 60c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—Olive shaped, the upper part of the bulb scarlet, the bottom tipped with white. Packet 5c; ounce 10c; ¼ pound 20c; 1 pound 60c.

MARKET GARDENERS' EARLY LONG SCARLET.—Longer than Scarlet Olive and shorter than the old Long Scarlet. An admirable long variety for forcing, fully 10 days earlier than the Long Scarlet and very superior to it for that reason. Twenty-three days to maturity. Packet 5c; ounce 10c; ¼ pound 20c; pound 60c.

CHARTIER, OR LONG ROSE (Second Early).—In color the greater length of the root is scarlet and pink, while the point at bottom portions are white. Packet 5c; ounce 10c; ¼ pound 20c; 1 pound 60c.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH.—Forty days to maturity. A Winter Radish, cultivated in Autumn and keeping like a potato in good condition for months after harvesting. Though the outside skin is black, the flesh is as white as snow, very crisp and of good flavor. Packet 5c; ounce 10c; ¼ pound 20c; 1 pound 60c.

WHITE STRASBURG SUMMER RADISH.—This variety is now the most popular summer radish. Both skin and flesh are pure white, almost transparent, and of a delightful pungent taste. It can be pulled five weeks from time of sowing, yet it will continue to grow without losing its fine quality, and remains tender longer than any other summer sort. Packet 5c; ounce 10c; ¼ pound 20c; 1 pound 60c.

CHINA ROSE WINTER.—One of the best winter varieties, bright rose colored; flesh white, firm and of superior quality. Packet 5c; ounce 10c; 1-4 pound 20c; 1 pound 60c.

NEW CELESTIAL, OR WHITE CHINESE.—Has been grown for a few years past by California gardeners, who obtained it direct from China. It should not be sown until summer, June or July, and is ready for use when three inches long, and continues until nearly six inches long, It also makes one of the best winter radishes from seed sown in August. Flesh firm, solid, crisp, pure white and never woody. Packet 5c; ounce 10c; 1-4 pound 25c; 1 pound 85c.

MIXED RADISH SEED.

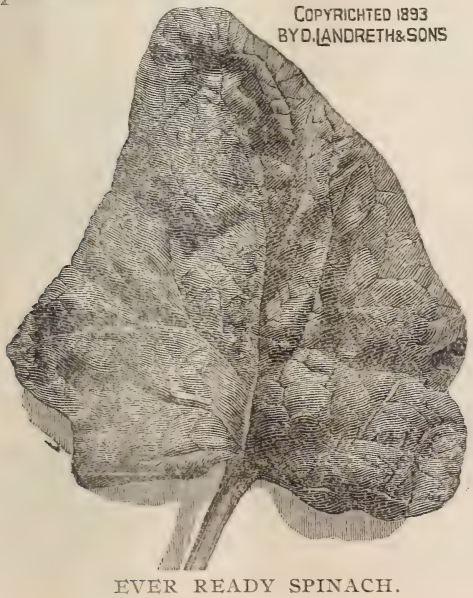
MIXED RADISH SEED.

☞ That our customers may have all kinds and shapes of Radish we put up a large packet of all above varieties at

10 Cents.

SPINACH.

CULTURE.—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good well-fertilized soil, in drills one inch deep, eighteen inches to two feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow in September and October. Requires but little cultivation. One ounce will sow one hundred feet in drill; twenty pounds one acre.



EVER READY SPINACH.

EVER READY.—So named because it continues in cutting condition three weeks longer than the latest. A variety of most superior qualities; leaves dark in color, more pointed, short jointed, resisting cold and the most intense heat. Very reliable and of distinct appearance. Packet 5c; ounce 10c; 1-4 pound 15c; 1 lb. 40c.

VICTORIA.—A new variety, lately introduced from Europe, has proven by test a reliable sort. Its attractive dark green color, long standing, and hardy character, make it desirable for both spring and late sowing. Packet 5c; ounce 10c; 1-4 lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c.

NORFOLK SAVOY, OR BLOOMSDALE.—Very early and hardy, with leaves curled and wrinkled like a Savoy cabbage. Best for fall sowing. Packet 5 cents; ounce 10 cents; 1-4 pound 15 cents; 1 pound 35 cents; 5 pounds 25 cents pound.

SALSIFY.

One of the best and most popular winter vegetables. Excellent either boiled and served in sauce or made into fritters.

CULTURE.—Sow in March or April in a rich, light, deeply-worked soil, in rows eighteen inches apart, and thin out to four or six inches. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. It is perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. One ounce will sow fifty feet of drill; eight pounds one acre.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND.—A great improvement over the old sort, growing double the size. Quality excellent. Packet 5 cents; ounce 15 cents; 1-4 pound 50 cents; 1 pound $1.50.

SANDWICH ISLAND SALSIFY.

SQUASH.

CULTURE.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm, well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing a shovelful or two of well-rotted manure with the soil in each hill. Plant eight or ten seeds to the hill, the bush varietes four to six feet apart, the running sorts eight to ten. When well grown thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Summer sorts, one ounce to forty hills, four to six pounds to an acre; winter sorts, one ounce to ten hills, four to five pounds to an acre.

EARLY WHITE SCALLOP.

Summer Squash.—EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP (Patty Pan). A well-known, summer variety, grown extensively for shipping. The flesh is tender and delicate.

Pkt. 5c.; oz. ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

MAMMOTH BUSH SUMMER CROOKNECK.—The richest and best of the Summer Squashes. Early and productive. It is almost twice as large as the ordinary summer Crookneck. Packet 5 cents; ounce 10 cents; ¼ pound 25 cents; pound 75 cents.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP (Silver Custard). The best of the scalloped Squashes. Handsome and of fine quality.
Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

YELLOW BUSH CROOKNECK.—The old standard sort. Very early and productive. Color bright yellow
Pkt. 5c.; oz 10c; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb 60c.

☞ ONE OUNCE PACKET Mixed Summer SQUASH SEED 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SQUASH.

Autumn and Winters Sorts.

MAMMOTH YELLOW CROOKNECK SQUASH.

HUBBARD.
The standard Winter Squash; no better variety grown; more generally cultivated as a late sort than anyother. Fleshfine grained, dry and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb 25c.; lb. 75c.

FORDHOOK.—A winter variety possessing merit. Shell a bright yellow; flesh straw yellow, dry and sweet, and of good flavor. Matures early, sure cropper, very productive. May be used at any stage of growth.
Pkt 5c; oz 10c; ¼ lb 20c; lb 75c.

FAXON SQUASH.—One of the standard squashes either for Summer use or Winter keeping. Very early, enormously productive and best possible eating and pie making quality. Flesh adeep orange yellow.
Packet 5 cents; ounce 10 cents; ¼ pound 25 cents; pound 75 cents.

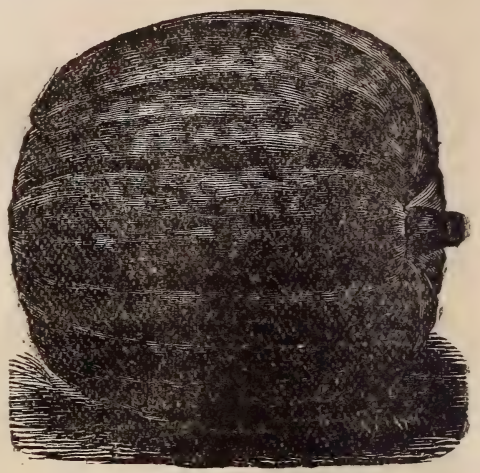
SIBLEY, OR PIKE'S PEAK.—A very distinct and valuable variety. Shell pea green, very hard; flesh solid and thick, orange color, and of a rich and delicate flavor.

Pkt 5c; oz 10c; ¼ lb 25c; lb 75c.

MAMMOTH CHILI.—The largest of all Squash; grows to an enormous size. One of the most profitable sorts for stock feeding. Keeps well throughout the winter. This variety is also extensively grown for fair exhibits.

Pkt 5c; oz 15c; ¼ lb 50c.

WINTER SQUASH MIXED.—We put up large Packet of all our Winter Squash Seed mixed for 10 cents.



MAMMOTH CHILI SQUASH.

TOMATO.

Our Tomato Seed has been grown by Tomato specialists, who plant for seed only. It is not as cheap as that from canning factories, but it is good and reliable and will give satisfaction.

CULTURE.—Sow in a hot-bed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hot-bed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Some support should always be provided for the vines, to keep the fruit from touching the ground. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing seed quite early, and transplanting to small pots. When these are filled with roots, shift to a larger size and transplant to open ground when the weather is warm and settled, shading from the sun for a day or so. As the roots are not disturbed in taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.

ACME TOMATO.

STONE.—Ripens for main crop; very large, color bright scarlet; very smooth; ripening even to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and firm fleshed; an excellent shipper; quality the very best, not subject to rot; its appearance on market remarkably attractive; a heavy variety. It is the standard Tomato for market gardeners and truckers. Packet 5c.; ounce 25c.; 1-4 pound 75c; 1 pound $2.50.

IMPROVED ACME.—A fine, solid, smooth, early variety, medium size, red, with a purplish tinge. It has become quite popular for private gardens and canners. Packet 5c.; ounce 25c; 1-4 pound 60c; 1 pound $2.00.

BEAUTY.—A decided favorite for either home market or shipping purposes. Hardy, productive, large size, always smooth, glossy crimson with a slight tinge of purple. A great favorite with Florida and other long-distance shippers. Packet 5c; ounce 25c; 1-4 pound 60c; 1 pound $2.00.

DWARF CHAMPION TOMATO.

DWARF CHAMPION.—Dwarf and compact in habit, the plant growing stiff and upright, requiring no stakes, with very thick and short-jointed stems. For this reason it is often sold as Tree Tomato. Can be planted as close as three feet. As a cropper it is unsurpassed. Color same as Acme. Perfectly round. Pure stock scarce this season. Packet 5c.; ounce 25c; 1-4 pound 85c.; 1 pound $3.00.

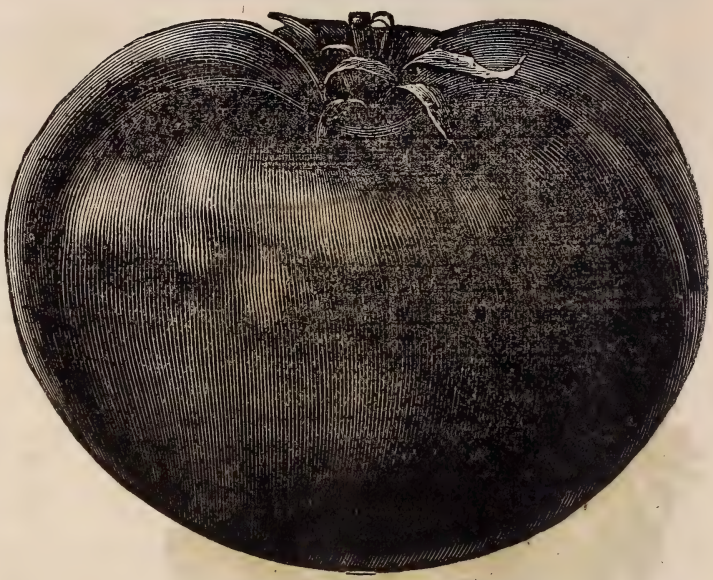
PERFECTION.—Solid flesh, always smooth and of blood-red color, This is a general favorite, equally desirable for the home garden, for shipping and for canning. We have an exceptionally choice stock of this sort. Packet 5c; ounce 25c; 1-4 lb. 60c; 1 lb. $2.00.

MATCHLESS.—Well worthy of its name, for in beauty of color and symmetry of form it is indeed without a peer. The vines are of strong vigorous growth, well set with fruit; are entirely free from core, of a very rich cardinal red color, and not liable to crack from wet weather, of largest size, and the size of the fruit is maintained throughout season. Solid, of fine quality and keeps well, Packet 5c; ounce 25c.; 1-4 pound 75c.; 1 pound $2.50.

MATCHLESS TOMATO.

PONDEROSA.—This is the largest fruited Tomato and of fine quality for slicing. The vines are of strong, rather open growth; fruits largely oblong in form, deep through, and generally ridged or ribbed; deep purple in color. They are solidly fleshy with small seed cells; of fine, sweet flavor. Planted in good soil, fruits frequently attain a weight of one pound and over. We have the genuine seed. Packet 10c.; ounce 35c.; 1-4 pound $1.00.

THE MONEY MAKER.—A new first early purple tomato, surpassing the well-known Acme, Beauty and others of its class in handsome form, fine quality and productiveness. It is a strong, healthy grower, not subject to rust or blight, and is an enormous cropper, producing until the vines are killed by frost, holding its size exceedingly well until the last of the season. Will do well on light sandy soil.



PONDEROSA.

Packet 5c; ounce 35c; 1-4 pound 85c; 1 pound $3.00.

Mixed Tomato Seed.

We put up a large Packet of all our Tomato Seeds, mixed, that our customers may have all kinds at small cost. Price

TEN CENTS Per Package.

TURNIPS.

CULTURE.—Sow the early sorts in July or August, the later sorts during August, and the salad varieties during August and September. Sow either broadcast or in drills two feet apart, thinning out to six inches, and roll the ground after sowing. Ruta Bagas should be sown in July and early in August and earthed up as they grow. The early turnips may also be sown in the spring. Sow 1½ pounds to the acre in drills, 2 pounds broadcast. The salad turnips require 3 pounds per acre. 5c. per ounce; 15c. per 1-4 pound postpaid. If larger quantities are wanted add 8 cents per pound for postage. In lots of five pounds and over deduct five cents per pound from price named. Larger quantity write for special prices.

SOUTHERN SNOW WHITE GLOBE.—Color pure white; shape round, size large, solid, quick in growth for a large Turnip. Producing a great weight to the acre. In the Autumn and early Winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an apple by keeping. We recommend this to stock breeders for early feeding, also for sowing at seasons too late to secure a crop of Ruta Bagas. One of the best for Spring planting. One pound 35 cents.

SEVEN TOP (for Greens or Salad.—One pound 35 cents.

AMBER GLOBE GREEN CROWNED.—Indispensable in every rural household. It is a vigorous, free grower, valuable for both table and cattle feeding. Productive and a good keeper. One pound 35 cents.

TURNER'S PERFECTION YELLOW RUTA BAGA.

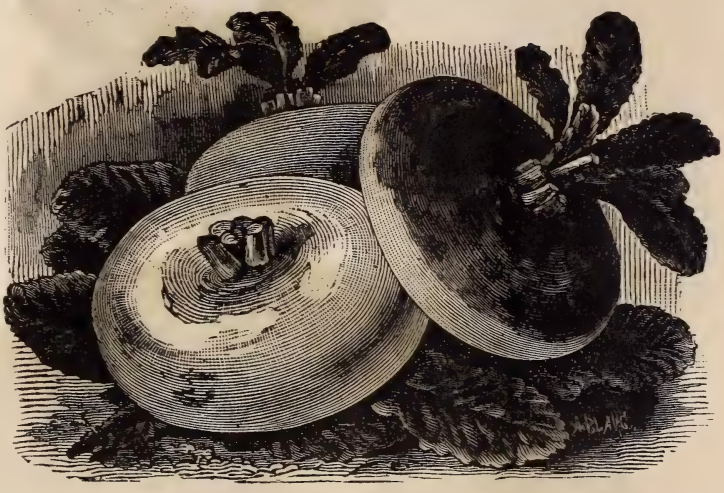
RUTA BAGA.—TURNER'S PERFECTION is quite wonderful in its fine breeding. In nothing that we offer are the effects in selection and in careful breeding so apparent as in this Ruta Baga. It appears almost as a plant of a distinct family, so far removed is it from the necky or top rooted kinds usually sold. The Perfection is delicate in texture, purple crowned, golden skinned, almost perfectly globular in form and earlier to mature than any other known form of Ruta Baga. The leaves spring directly out of a rounded crown, the small rat tail root terminating a symmetrical base. The Perfection will be found the best table Turnip yet introduced. We urge all our patrons to

plant the Ruta Baga for home use and cattle feeding, as it has not an equal. Packet 5c.; ounce 10c.; 1-4 pound 20c.; 1 pound 60c.

EARLY FLAT RED, OR PURPLE TOP (Strap-leaved).—One lb. 35 cents.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH (Strap-leaved).—One lb. 35 cents.

LARGE EARLY RED TOP GLOBE.—Large size, rapid growth, unusually attractive and admired by all. A very much heavier producer than either of the preceding. We confidently recommend it as an acquisition. Maturing in sixty-five days. One pound 35 cts.



1—EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.
2—EARLY RED TOP TURNIP.

COW-HORN (Large Cropper).—This variety is pure white, excepting a dash of green at the crown, and in shape is long like the Carrot. One lb. 35c.

SWEET POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

CULTURE.—Sow in sping, in shallow drills twelve inches apart. Gather on a dry day, just before they come into bloom, dry in the shade, and put into closely corked bottles.

SWEET POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

ANISE.—Cultivated for seasoning or garnishing, and used medicinally. Packet 5 cents.

BALM.—A hardy perennial, used medicinally in cases of fever. Pkt 5c.

BASIL SWEET.—The seeds and small tops are used largely in flavoring soups, etc. Packet 5 cents.

BENE.—Excellent for cholera infantum, etc. Packet 5 cents.

CARRAWAY.—Seed aromatic. Used in pastry, confectionery, and for flavoring. Packet 5 cents.

DILL.—The leaves are used in soups, sauces and pickles. Packet 5 cents.
FENNEL.—A perennial which is excellent for fish sauces. Packet 5 cents.
LAVENDER.—A popular aromatic herb. Packet 5 cents.
SUMMER SAVORY.—Used as a culinary herb. Packet 5 cents.
SWEET MARJORAM.—Used in soups, etc. Packet 5 cents.
THYME.—For seasoning soups and stuffings. Packet 5 cents.
SAGE.—Used for seasoning, stuffing and sauces. Packet 5 cents.

SELECTED FLOWER SEEDS.

OPEN-AIR CULTURE.

Flower seeds, being ususally small and delicate, the land to receive them must necessarily be carefully prepared. Large stones, clods and other material out of place should be removed after the earth has been deeply dug and fertilized; but the soil should not be made so fine as to become pasty under moisture.

The best results will generally be obtained by sowing all the varieties in one plot or bed, sufficiently large to hold all sorts in parallel rows one foot apart, and carefully weeded and otherwise attended to during the early stages of growth.

Afterwards, when 1 or 2 inches high, the young plants can be removed, on a rainy or cloudy, damp day, to permanent positions carefully prepared for their reception, enriched by a previous application of manure or compost.

In the after-culture the most important matter is to keep the beds well thinned, for crowding will defeat all other preparations; while space, which at first seems four times too much, will serve to develop robust plants, which by their ample leafage and well-developed flowers will amaze people not familiar with the conditions of ample space necessary to successful plant culture.

STARTING OR FORCING SEEDS IN THE HOUSE.

When it is desired to hasten the development of plants, they may be sown in the conservatory or in boxes within the house. Those who have greenhouses hardly need directions, but for those who have had less experience we drop the following hints:

Procure shallow boxes, trays or broad pots from 2 to 4 inches deep, the bottoms permitting the free passage of water ,else the earth will bake and become sour, as seeds will not germinate satisfactorily or thrive in a wet soil. Prepare a mixture of one-third leaf mold cut fine, one-third clean sand, and one-third finely pulverized stable manure; moisten the mixture thoroughly and fill into the boxes to within half an inch of the top, gently patting down the surface to a level. Upon this distribute the seed and cover just out of sight, by sifting over the finest earth procurable, settling the seed down with a fine spray of water shaken from a brush, a heavier application baking the surface. Place the boxes where they will remain at a temperature of between 60 degrees and 70 degrees, applying water with a brush, when the surface becomes drv. When the seedlings are half an inch high they may be transplanted to other boxes, placing the tiny plants about one to each square inch. When these become so large as to crowd each other, they should again be transplanted to the garden or in other boxes, according to the season.

ABUTYLON.
(Chinese Bell Flower.)

Mixed varieties tender perennial suitable for house or garden culture 10

AGERATUM.

The Ageratums are all very pretty, especially when grown in beds or borders, easy growth, flower abundantly out-of-doors in Summer or in greenhouses in Winter; therefor very desirable for bouquet-making. A bed with the centre of Salvia Splendens and border about 18 inches wide of Ageratum blue will make a dazzling sight all summer.

White 5
Blue 5

ALYSSUM.

Is an annual, flowering from May to November, and all Winter indoors. Is fragrant, makes a very pretty border, fine for carpet bedding, baskets, pot plants, and is useful in making small bouquets. Cut back when through flowering and will bloom again.

Benthami Compactum (Little Gem).—Very suitable for border and pot work 5

Carpet of Snow.—Forms the ideal border. Compact, shrubby plant, snow white. 3 to 4 inches 10

Maritimum (Sweet).—White. 6 inches 5

ASTERS.

Are surpassingly beautiful plants. All shades and colors are represented in our assortment. The seed should be sown under glass or in a seed bed, and transplanted into deeply dug highly enriched soil. Mulching with manure water during a drouth is absolutely essential to a healthy, vigorous growth.

Ball or Jewel.—New class perfectly round flowers and short petals. Apple blossom, dark blue, deep rose, all colors mixed 10

Comet.—Long stems, light blue, rose and white mixed 10

Japanese Tassel.—Mixed colors, long feathery petals, excellent for cutting. Flowers of immense size, often 5 inches across 15

Pecony.—Flowered Perfection. Very useful, large flowering, mixed colors 10

Snowball.—Pure white. Large size flowers, growing in plants about one foot high 10

Vicks Branching.—We cannot recommend this variety too highly. It comes into flower a few weeks before chrysanthemums and resembles them so closely one can hardly tell the difference. Mixed colors 10

Victoria.—Large flowers, best for general all-round purposes, fifteen to eighteen inches high. All colors. Mixed 10

BALSAM.
(Lady Slipper.)

A family of beautiful annuals. Rich soil and deep culture is requisite to produce large and showy flowers. The Camellia-flowered are full as Roses. Seeds can be sown where they are to grow and thinned out, or if started indoors will produce earlier flowers; set plants about 2 feet apart, where they can have plenty of sun. All our stocks are extra fine 5

Browallia.—Fine for rock work. 1 to 1 1-2 feet in height. Mixed 5

CALENDULA.

Handsome hardy annuals, commonly called Cape or Pot Marigold. Bloom continuously all the season. Mixed .. 5

CAMPANULA.

The Campanulas are a large genus of showy plants, mostly perennials. The Campanula medium (Canterbury Bell) claims a situation in most gardens. Easy of culture and certain to flower; all succeed well in good soil. Mixed colors, double or single 5

CINERARIA.

The flowers of the Cinerarias are after the habit of the herbaceous Aster; petals of many colors, eyes of different shades. Hardy greenhouse annuals; very attractive during Winter and Spring. Select mixed colors 25

CALLIOPSIS.
(Or Coreopsis.)

Hardy annual plants of easy culture, very beautiful, especially when grown in clumps. Mixed colors 5

CANDY TUFT.

Well-known favorites; are nearly all hardy annuals; very pretty in beds or masses.

Little Prince.—The finest dwarf Candytuft in cultivation; robust in growth, snow white flowers; retaining their pretty freshness and fragrance for a long time 15

Empress.—A superb variety; large, pure white flowers on good stems ..10

Mixed colors. 5

CELOSIA.

The Coxcombs are tender annuals; require good soil; will attain rich color and large size by repeated shiftings; cut off side flowers and leave one head only to a plant. If cut before they fade the head may be preserved during winter.

Empress.—Bright Crimson Combs; dark foliage 10

Plumosa.—(Feathered Cockscomb) .5

Pumila Kermesina.—A deep crimson Tom Thumb 5

Queen of Dwarfs.—Eight inches high; dark scarlet 10

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

The annual varieties are hardy, very pretty, especially when grown in masses. Easy culture, stand the heat, require rich soil. Double mixed colors. 5

COBEA.

Greenhouse perennial of rapid growth, bearing great numbers of bell-shaped flowers. Start seed in damp sand in a warm place 5

COSMAS.

Every year this flower makes more friends. Both flowers and foliage are grand for cutting, growing 4 to 6 feet high from seed.

Early-flowering mixed-only grows 3 to 4 feet high, bearing white, crimson and pink flowers in July and onwards 10

Mammoth Perfection.—Flowers of perfect form, great size and beauty. Mixed colors 10

Tints of Dawn.—White ground, flushed with delicate pink; a decided acquisition to this class 15

Pearl White.—Pearl pink, deep crimson, purple. Mixed 5

DAHLIA.

A well known favorite. The colors and shades are many; is a half hardy perennial, tuberous rooted, deserving a place in every garden. Blooms till frost. Easily grown from seed, flowering the first summer. Double mixed. 5

Lilliput Dwarf, double 5

Pompon 5

Tom Thumb 5

Cactus 5

DIANTHUS.

Perpetual Flowering Carnations.—In this family are the Pinks and Carnations, which are surpassed by few garden flowers. These old favorites are still as popular as ever. Rich soil will make bright flowers. Most of the varieties are fragrant.

Marguerite.—Sow seed early thin so plants will stand 1 foot apart. cultivate often and they will begin flowering in a few weeks. Plants can be taken in the house for winter blooming or remain outdoors and they will flower the next summer. Half dwarf, fine bloomer. Mixed 5

Giant Marguerite.—Same as above, but with larger flowers. Mixed. ..10

Chabaud's Double Perpetual.—Choice yellow; blooms in 6 months 20

One packet each of above three varieties only 25 cents.

Double Mixed 20

Chinese and Japanese Pinks.—The Pinks are free-flowering biennial plants that bloom the first summer, and if freely cut will produce larger flowers the second year.

Chinensis (China Pink).—Double mixed. 1 foot 5

Crown of Perfection.—Mixed varieties. The best strain obtainable; a strong grower, blooms continuously during summer and early fall 10

Diadematus.—Dwarf, double mixed; compact habit; improvement on Chinensis 5

Eastern Queen.—Large single flowers, finely fringed with magnificent rich shadings. Flowers often over 3 inches in diameter. 5

Heddewigii (Japan Pink).—Double and single; very showy. 1 foot 5

Imperialis.—Double mixed, choice. 1 foot 5

DOUBLE DAISY.

Is a perennial plant of poetical celebrity. Quite hardy in most situations. easy culture, requires shade. Start seed in hotbed.

Mixed colors 10

White 10

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

One of the most beautiful and showy or garden flowers. When grown in masses scarcely any plant produces a greater degree of splendor. Easily raised from seed, sown in autumn the growth is of increased vigor. California State flower. White. 1 foot .. 5

Golden West.—Grand new variety, having light canary-yellow flowers, with deep orange blotch at base of each petal, forming a cross in centre. Flowers measure over 4 inches in diameter and have overlapping petals, delicately waved at edges 10

Mixed.—Various colors. 1 foot .. 5

FERNS.

Mixed varieties, choice 15

FOUR O'CLOCK.

Marvel of Peru, or, as it is generally called. Four O'clock, because it opens at this time each afternoon, is a very pretty annual of vigorous growth. Mixed. 2 feet 5

FORGET-ME-NOT.

The Forget-Me-Not is a modest, pretty little flower, a favorite with every one. Half-hardy perennial 5

GAILLARDIA.

The Gaillardias are half-hardy free flowering annuals; are a very showy combination of orange, crimson and purple, blended and streaked in various markings. Mixed colors 5

GERANIUM.

Half-hardy perennials. 2 feet. Sow in seed bed in early spring. Keep moist and plant out in rich sandy loam, cuttings may be easily started in pots if kept moist and shady.

Large Flowering mixed. Includes many new and attractive colors ..20

Zonale.—Double flowered 25

GODETIA.

Showy, compact, hardy annuals, about 9 inches high. Profuse bloomer, flowers rich and showy, fine for cutting. Mixed 5

GOMPHRENA.

(Bachelor Button.)

Well-known annuals of easy culture. To preserve for winter decoration the flower should be fully matured before being gathered. Mixed. 5

GOURDS.

The Gourds are annuals, rapid growers, from 10 to 20 feet high; valuable for covering screens or arbors; should have moist, rich, loamy soil to attain perfection. The Bottle and Dipper Gourds are useful when dry for domestic purposes. The gauze-like covering of the Luffa, Dish Cloth or Bonnet Gourd is very strong and can be utilized for many purposes.

Dipper 5
Dish Cloth or Bonnet 5
Nest Egg 5
Hercules Club 5
Large Bottle 5
Mock Orange 5
Small Bottle 5
Sugar Trough 5
Bryonopsis Laciniosa.—Scarlet fruit, with white stripe; beautiful foliage . 5

Nine packets (one each) of above varieties for only 30 cents.

Mixed Gourds.—Small or large, each 5

HELIOTROPE.

The Heliotrope is a sweet-scented tender perennial. Grows freely in the garden or greenhouse. Fine for bouquets.

Lemoines Hybrid Varieties.—In mixed colors, present a vast improvement on the old favorite sort; large flowers and richest shades 10

HIBISCUS.

Is a very showy flower. Africanus is annual; the Moscheutos or Rose Mallow is perennial.

Africanus.—Yellow and purple .. 5
Moscheutos.—White and rose.. .. 5

HOLLYHOCK.

One of the grandest perennials for a screen, throwing up spikes 4 or 5 feet high of beautiful flowers as double as a rose. Nothing can be better for a background or to plant among shrubs.

Allegheny.—Mixed, fringed flowers, like chrysanthemums 15
Chater's Superb.—Extra choice; double mixed. The choicest sorts in cultivation 10
Double-Mixed Colors.—The colors are white, red, crimson, yellow and all shades of double flowers from nearly black to pure white, representing the most beautiful combinations when planted in groups. Perennial 5

HUMULUS.
(Japanese Hop.)

One of the quickest growing climbers, dark leaf, veined and blotched with white markings, forms a dense covering 10

LARKSPUR.

The Larkspurs are very showy, grow freely in good soil.

Tall Rocket.—Mixed 5

MARIGOLDS.

Are showy annuals of easy culture. The flowers of the African variety, in its perfection, are equal to the double Dahlia. The French, as double as a Ranunculus in appearance, and texture are not unlike the richest velvet.

Dwarf Brownee, or Legion of Honor.—Plants about 6 inches high. Fine for borders or massing. Flowers brilliant gold with maroon blotching, in bloom from early summer till frost. Single 10
Eldorado.—The largest of the African variety 5
Pride of the Garden.—A beautiful, compact little plant, about 16 inches high, covered with large golden yellow flowers of a very large size 10

MIGNONETTE.

No annual is a more general favorite than the Mignonette. Its modest, sweet-scented flowers recommend it to every one. One of the easiest culture, it adapts itself to all situations. Finds a place in the greenhouse or conservatory, in a box or pot on the window in some narrow, pent-up alley, or in the open ground in summer. Blooms till fall. Sow seeds several times during season.

Allen's Defiance.—The florist's favorite. Large spikes 13 or 14 inches long, very fragrant, and will keep for weeks after cutting, holding their fragrance, as the buds open daily. Fine for forcing 10

MOONFLOWER.

These beautiful rapid-growing climbers will grow about 30 feet in one season. Leaves are large and the flowers, which open as the sun in sinking in the west, are very fragrant. The seeds being hard some have advised filing the end or soaking in hot water, but we have found it best to plant the seeds one-half inch deep and then pour a kettle of scalding water on them. Give them a regular soaking with scalding water.

Learii.—Blue Dawnflower 10
Noctiflora (Moonflower).—White, foliage mammoth, light green 5

MIXED FLOWER SEED.

This Contains Many Desirable Varieties, and is Well Adapted for Use for Woodland Walks and for Naturalizing Purposes, as Well as General Garden Work.

10 cents per ounce; $1.00 per pound; packet 5 cents.

MORNING GLORIES.

Imperial Japanese Morning Glory.—One of the grandest of all climbers. Their chief "glory" lies in the unusual size of the flower, measuring from 4 to 6 inches across, and in limitless variety of shadings, colorings and markings. They are all shades of white, silver gray, yellow, copper color, bronze and almost black. Some are striped, blotched and spotted; others have a distinct marginal band, others very odd and peculiar shapes. The foliage is quite ornamental, some leaves mottled and checkered; some rich vivid green, others silvery white, others yellow. Sow in a warm, sunny situation, in good, rich soil, giving plenty of water in dry weather. Pkt. 10c.

Brazilian Morning Glory (Ipomae Setosa)—A very vigorous and luxuriant annual. The vines grow 30 to 40 feet high, branching in every direction, and make a very thick shade. The flowers are from 3 to 4 inches across and of a beautiful rose color. Its immense leaves and large clusters of curious seed pods, render it very ornamental. Excellent for porches or arbors, bearing large clusters of flowers till frost 10

Convolvulus Major.—The well-known Morning Glory 5

NASTURTIUM.

Valuable summer flowering plants; the leaves are a glossy green and the flowers of all colors, beautifully shaded. The Tom Thumb varieties grow one foot high, and make very effective bedding plants, blooming profusely the whole summer. The tall sorts grow 6 feet high and are excellent as climbers and trailers, blooming profusely.

Tall Mixed.—Per oz. 15c. 5

Dwarf Mixed.—Per oz. 15c.. 5

Hybrids of Madam Gunther.—Exceedingly brilliant colors, containing many new shades and beautifully and distinctly marked flowers 5

PANSIES.

Pansies are so universally popular that we cannot be too careful to offer the best that can be grown from plants selected for the beauty of their blooms. Best results are obtained from seed sown in the fall. Seeds sown in the spring will produce blooms in summer, but not as large as if sown in the fall.

Philadelphia.—This is a special strain which is without doubt the choicest and embraces the greatest variety of shading imaginable; often measuring 2 1-2 inches in diameter, exquisitely fragrant, and of wonderful substance 25

Masterniece.—This strain represents the highest perfection in the Giant Five-Spotted Pansies. Growth and general habit of plant is strong and compact, stands the warm weather well. The enormous flowers are borne well above the foliage on strong stems, are perfectly round and contain the richest combination of colors that have been offered in Five-Spotted Pansies. Each petal is marked with a very large dark blotch, and most of the flowers have a margin of white or yellow 20

Giant Trimardeau.—A distinct class of strong-growing plants bearing enormous flowers, often measuring over 3 inches in diameter. Mixed 10

Good Mixed.. 5

PRIMROSE (Evening).

Old fashioned plant of easy culture, opening their flowers suddenly in the evening, causing a little noise or report, making them quite a curiosity . 5

PHLOX.

In all its varieties of colors and shades, cannot be excelled by any annual for brilliant display. Blooms from early in the season to late in the fall, and should have rich, light soil. The seed may be sown very early in hotbed and the plants put out as soon as ground is warm enough, or can be sown where they are to stand. No wonder these brilliant blooms are called flame flowers.

Alba--White 5

Fine Mixed.—Various colors 5

Grandiflora.—Very choice, mixed colors 10

Star of Quedlingburg.—Bears star-shaped flowers 10

PETUNIAS.

Are annuals of extraordinary merit and of easy culture, producing a fine effect by reason of the beautiful combination of colors. Will grow freely in any soil, but the richer the soil the better effect produced. Also fine for boxes, vases, etc.

Giants of California.—Finest strain. A grand strain produced in California. Flowers 4 inches in diameter, with a great range of gorgeous colors, presenting a wonderful combination of stripings, veinings and blotchings. Single 20

Hybrida.—Mixed colors 5

Large Flowering Fringed.—Single

mixed. Selected from a superb strain 20

PORTULACA.

One of the most showy and beautiful of border flowers. The seed germinates freely and flourishes in almost any situation. Any one can grow a gorgeous bed, as they love the hot sun and a sandy soil.

Double Mixed 5
Splenden's Single 5

POPPY.

These old favorites have become very popular again, the new varieties adding greatly to their attractiveness, every garden should have a good supply of Poppies. They fit in most anywhere and the perennial varieties remain for years. Iceland and Orientale are perennials, the others annuals. Sow seed in open ground, spring or fall. Will not bear transplanting.

Danebrog.—Scarlet, with white cross 5

Iceland.—Mixed colors. Perennials; if sown in February will flower the same year and yield brilliant flowers all the season. Single 10

Irresistible.—Very large double, handsome flowers of a fine rose color; annual 10

Orientale (Perennial).—Dark scarlet, purple spots, perfectly hardy 5

Paeony Flowered.—Resembling a Paeony. Various colors. 15 inches. Double 5

Peacock.—Scarlet, single, with black cross 5

Shirley.—Flowers single or semi-double, colors light shades crimson, rose, pink, to rosy-white, some bordered with white, others striped and blotched. Mixed 5

Tulip (Glaucum).—Vivid scarlet. Cup-shaped flowers begin blooming early. 12 inches high 10

Single Mixed 5

SWEET PEAS.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the value of Sweet Peas for garden decoration as well as for use in vases and house adornment. They possess all the qualities which are prized in decorative plants—gracefulness of form, brilliant and varied coloring, and delicious perfume. Plant early in February, weather permitting, in a situation not too sunny, putting the seed 3 to 4 inches deep to ensure good roots, and two or three times during the season bank the soil against the roots. Sowings may also be made in October, giving the plants slight protection during the winter. Don't gather the blooms grudgingly. The more you cut the longer the vine will continue to flower.

Extra Special Mixed.—From new and largest flowering varieties. Finest colored sorts. Pkt 5 cents; oz. 10 cents; lb. 75 cents.

RICINUS.

The Ricinus or Castor Bean has a very showy tropical appearance, singly or in groups.

Zanzibariensis.—Largest leaved variety; an elegant centre plant. Leaves 3 feet across 5

Salvia.—Half-hardy perennials. Sow seed in hotbed or box in house, and plant out when ground is warm.

Bonfire—The finest dwarf variety, from 2 to 3 feet high, forms a dense bush and is a heavy bloomer. Brilliant Scarlet 15

Splendens.—Bright Scarlet 10

SMILAX.

Smilax vine is a green perennial vine used largely by florists to decorate, make bouquets, wreaths, etc. Plant seed in a warm part of greenhouse, in a loamy, leafy soil 5

SUNFLOWER.

The Sunflower is a well-known old fashioned favorite, of late years wonderfully improved. The size and brilliancy of their flowers make them worthy a place in every garden.

Primrose Colored.—Single flowers of a soft primrose tint, with dark brown centre 5

Dwarf Double Mixed.—Bears densely double flowers 5

Mammoth Russian—The largest variety bears one immense flower 5

SWEET WILLIAM.

These flowers were favorites in our grandfathers' gardens. They bloom early in the spring and continue in flower a long time.

Double Mixed 5
Single Mixed 5

TEN WEEKS' STOCK.
(Or Gilly Flower.)

This is a half-hardy annual, beautiful and fragrant. Sow under glass or on warm border early in spring and transplant to rich ground.

Cut and Come Again.—Is the finest and most floriferous. White sort, either for garden, pot or cut flower use It cannot be equaled 1c

Large Flowering Varieties.—Mixed 10

THUNBERGIA.

Handsome climbing greenhouse perennials, but succeeds finely in the south in open ground as annuals.

Mixed Colors 5

VERBENA.

The Verbenas are half-hardy perennials. No flower garden is complete without Verbena. Mostly upright, but when prostrate taking root freely where stems come in contact with the ground. Grand for bedding.

Mixed Colors.. 10
Pure White 10

WALLFLOWER.

Is a great favorite. It is a half-hardy biennial, producing beautiful fragrant flowers.

Double Mixed 5
Single Mixed 5

ZINNIA.

Is an annual of robust habit, blooming all summer long. Seeds can be planted in the open air, or young plants transplanted if desired. Dwarf varieties should stand about one foot apart, and tall varieties double the distance. Will grow anywhere and stand any amount of rough treatment.

Double Lilliput.—Plants dwarf and compact. Flowers small, perfectly double, pompon-shaped, about size of large daisy. Grand for pots, borders or bedding 10

Curbed and Crested.—Mixed colors, presents an entirely new class of this favorite flower. The petals are most fantastically plumed and twisted ..10

Double Zebra 5

Darwin Pompon.—Mixed 5

Elegan's Grandiflora.—Splendid mixture 10

Sulphur Yellow 5
Tall Mixed 5

High Grade Farm Seeds.

Fully appreciating the great importance to the farmer of GOOD FIELD CROPS, we have given particular attention to this department of our business. Having secured our stocks from the most reliable sources, where we KNOW the growers exercise the greatest care to have seed stocks pure and true to name, our patrons can always rest assured we will send out nothing but high grade seeds thoroughly tested.

Virginia Grey Winter, or Turf Oats.

These oats are rapidly making a name and fame for themselves all over the Southern and Middle States. Wherever sown they soon become the principal variety of oats grown.

FOR SPRING SEEDING.—These succeed splendidly, and make surer crop and larger yield than Spring Oats, provided they are put in early, before the middle of March. Per bushel 85 cents.

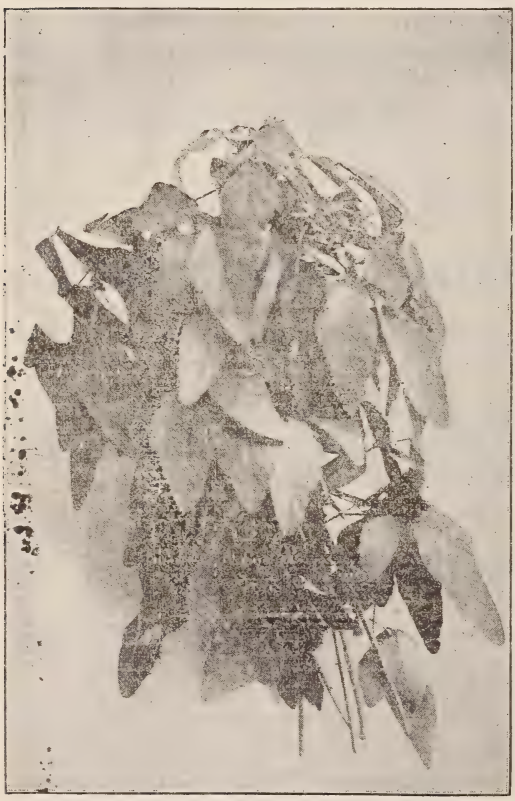
Canada Field Peas.

Canada Field Peas are entirely different from the Cow Peas, requiring to be sown during the winter and early spring, and making their crop ready for cutting in May or June. They are increasing in popularity, usually making a most satisfactory and large yielding early forage crop. They can be sown in open weather during December, January, February or March, at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre by themselves, or sown with oats, one bushel of peas and ¾ of a bushel of Winter or Rust-Proof oats per acre. Sowing with oats is of decided advantage, as the oats help to hold up the peas off the

ground, enabling them to make better growth, and as they both mature together, they make splendid food, which cures admirably as hay or dry forage, which is greatly relished and is most nutritious for all farm animals. This crop also makes a good soil improver when turned under like Cow peas or Crimson clover. The price fluctuates, about $1.75 per bushel; peck 50 cents.

Dwarf Essex Rape.

A very quick-growing variety of rape, which makes excellent grazing for sheep; likewise the leaves make very good salad cooked for the table. It can be sown at any season of the year, but is not quite so satisfactory to use in midsummer as the cooler months of the year. It can be sown broadcast at the rate of 8 pounds per acre and raked in, or in drills 15 inches apart, when four or five pounds will be sufficient. It will be ready to use eight weeks from sowing if the weather is suitable. It is hardy, and will stand any amount of cold. After it has been grazed it will soon be ready again if the sheep are not kept on it too long so as to eat the buds off the stalks. This will be found a cheap, effective food. Price 15 cents per pound; 8 pounds for $1.00, or in 100 pound lots and over 9 cents per pound.



BEGGAR WEED.

Beggar Weed.

(Desmodium Molle.)

Highly recommended as a forage plant for thin, sandy lands and pine barrens; vigorous growth, two to five feet high, yielding largely for hay and pasturage; nutritive value compares favorably with red clover, cow peas, etc.

"On the sandy pine lands of the South Atlantic States it is probably the most valuable forage plant that can be grown. Its growth is dense; two to four feet high, sometimes seven feet; the forage crop abundant and nutritious."

Sow at any time after frosts are over until the middle of June, in drills three feet apart, three or four pounds per acre. Cover one to two inches. When two feet high, may be cut for hay or green feed, and will produce successive crops, branching largely from the roots. May be pastured freely in late summer and fall.

Price, per pound 40 cents, in five pound lots and over, 35 cents per pound. Write for price in quantity.

TEOSINTE.

A Most Valuable and Enormous Yielding Continuous Cutting Forage Crop.

We strongly recommend our customers, who have not done so, to sow this splendid forage crop. If a sufficient quantity is sown it will furnish a continuous daily supply of most nutritious green food for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the summer. It also makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously, and being more nutritious and even better relished by all kinds of stock than corn fodder. In appearance it somewhat resembles Indian corn, but the leaves are much larger and broader, and the stalks contain sweeter sap. In its perfection it produces a great number of shoots, growing ten to twelve feet high, very thickly covered with leaves, yielding an abundance of forage. It stools out enormously after being cut, as many as forty-five stalks having been grown from a single seed.

Sow in May or June, at the rate of two to three pounds per acre, in drills 3½ to 4 feet apart. Ounce 10 cents; ¼ pound 25 cents. Special price in quantity.

Millet Seed.

GERMAN—CHOICE SOUTHERN GROWN.—Southern grow millet seed is far superior, both in quality and yield of product, to Western or Northern grown seed. The true German Millet, when properly grown and handled, makes an enormous yield of most nutritious feed, and that without impoverishing the soil to any great extent. To get these results, however, German Millet must be sown thickly, about one bushel per acre, and the crop cut while it is in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Sow when the weather gets warm in May, or any time during summer until the end of July. Two crops can be seeded and grown during the summer on the same land.

Price about $1.50 per bushel. Write for quantity price.

HUNGARIAN—(Panicum Germanicum). — For good low ground, on rich soil, this makes even a more valuable crop than German Millet. It is considered equal in nutritious qualities to Timothy hay. It is very important in procuring Hungarian Millet to get the true seed, as common millet resembles it very closely, and is frequently found mixed with Hungarian. This lessens both the yield and value of the crop. Hungarian Millet should be sown from the first of May to the end of July, at the rate of one bushel per acre. Price about $1.50 per bushel. Write for quantity price.

PEARL OR CATTAIL MILLET.—Makes a splendid continuous cutting forage plant for either green feed or hay. Will largely outyield German Millet. It is increasing in popularity throughout the country. It will grow ten to twelve feet high, but cutting can commence when it has attained a height of three or four feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way three or four times a season. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, making a most nutritious feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It is largely used by dairymen and others who have cattle for furnishing them green feed all through the summer, as, if a sufficient quantity is sown, it can be cut as desired, furnishing a daily supply of green food until killed by freezing weather. Sow five pounds of seed per acre in drills three feet apart, or sow broadcast, at the rate of twenty to thirty pounds

per acre. Packet 5 cents; pound 12 cents; ten pounds and over 10 cents per pound; 100 pounds and over 8 cents per pound. By mail, postage paid 25 cents per pound.

Sorghum and Kaffir Corn.

For Forage Crops.

EARLY AMBER SORGHUM.—Furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage, which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. The saccharine matter is of the first quality, and it also produces a fine sugar or syrup. It grows ten or twelve feet high Sow broadcast for forage at the rate of three-quarters to one bushel per acre. When sown in drills, sow at the rate of one peck per acre in drills three and a half to four feet apart. Packet 5 cents; 1 pound 10 cents; 1 pound by mail 25 cents; peck 50 cents. Write for quantity price.

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM.—Yields about 25 per cent. more cane; is more succulent and better adapted to culture than any other variety; makes the finest quality of syrup and sugar. Price same as Early Amber.

YELLOW MILLO MAIZE.—A wonderful branching sorghum, which produces an enormous amount of excellent fodder, and is highly recommended for that purpose. It branches wonderfully after the first cutting. Three or four cuttings can be made during the season from one sowing. Sow ten pounds per acre in drills, or twenty to forty pounds per acre broadcast. Packet 5 cents; 1 ounce 10 cents; pound, by mail, 25 cents. Write for bushel price.

KAFFIR CORN.

SUNFLOWER MAMMOTH RUSSIAN.—This makes a very large yield of seed, and is valuable to grow for feed for cattle and poultry, the seed being very rich in fat-producing qualities. Packet 5 cents; quart 15 cents; quart by mail 25 cents; peck 65 cents; bushel $2.00.

VELVET BEANS.

The Famous New Forage and Soil Improving Plant.

The popularity of this bean is increasing enormously, and it is now being very generally grown all throughout the South. It makes an enormous growth of feed, greater than any other known forage plant in the same length of time, far surpassing the cow pea in yield. The great possibilities of this bean as a land improver and for producing a good crop of forage seem almost unlimited. It is now being thoroughly tested in all the Southern States, and experienced agriculturists pronounce it of the greatest value. The vines and

roots are very rich in nitrogen, making it a most valuable soil improving crop. The vines grow so rank that it is with great difficulty that they can be turned under in the green state, and it is much better, if it is possible, to leave them above the ground until after frost kills them, and plough them under in the winter or early spring, at which time they will make a heavy matted coating of vegetable matter, which, turned under, will benefit the soil almost equal to a heavy application of stable manure. The vines and beans also make a most nutritious feed, and we strongly recommend our customers all throughout the South to plant these beans on a large scale, feeling sure that they will be more than satisfied with the results from same. These beans should be planted in May or June, at the rate of one and a half pecks to the acre, in drills five feet apart. They soon make a very rapid growth, completely covering the ground with a thick mass of vines. Price of packet 10 cents, prepaid; pint 15 cents, quart 25 cents, postage extra; peck 65 cents. Write for bushel price.

Hawkins' Prolific Cotton.

This splendid variety was originated by Mr. Hawkins, a successful cotton grower of Georgia. It is very early, prolific, easily picked, superior lint, and finest staple, tall grower, long tap root, resisting drouth better than most varieties. Has from two to four limbs near the surface, branching; two short limbs together all the way up to the top, all literally covered with bolls, which are large, with small seed. Yields from 39 to 41 per cent. of lint. Cotton planters will make no mistake in planting this sterling variety. Price, Packet 10 cents, post-paid; peck 40 cents; bushel $1.25; 5 bushels $5.00; 10 bushels $9.00.

IMPROVED SEED CORN.

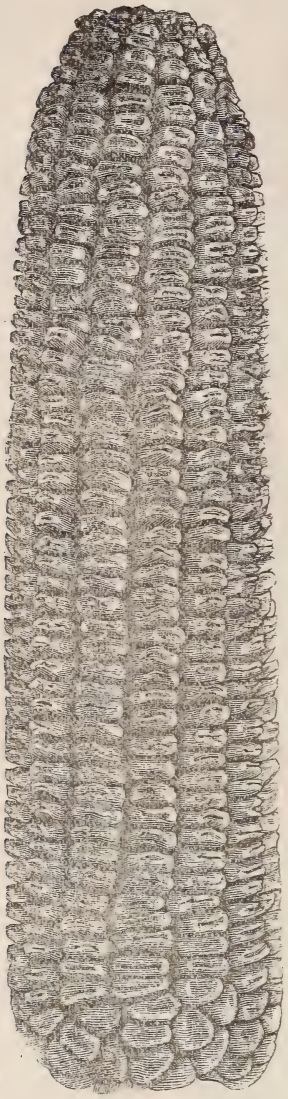
The importance of planting improved seed corn is recognized by leading planters everywhere, and too much care and attention cannot be given this all-important factor in successful corn-growing. We, this season, offer to our farmer friends a line of thoroughbred Seed Corns, bred up by specialists in their line, and are not to be compared with cheap seed corns, with which the market is flooded from year to year, only to bring disappointment and loss to the planter. Remember, cheap seeds are dear at any price:

MEXICAN JUNE CORN.

(True Stock.)

We offer the true stock of this remarkable corn, undoubtedly the best corn to plant to land after cutting oats. We have seen this corn grow from sixteen to eighteen feet high, and a field of it is a sight to behold. The grain is pure white and a good keeper. Our patrons will be pleased with this corn. Will grow on any soil, but prefers rich, moist, bottom land to attain perfection. Packet 10 cents, post paid; peck 75 cents; bushel $2.50.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN.

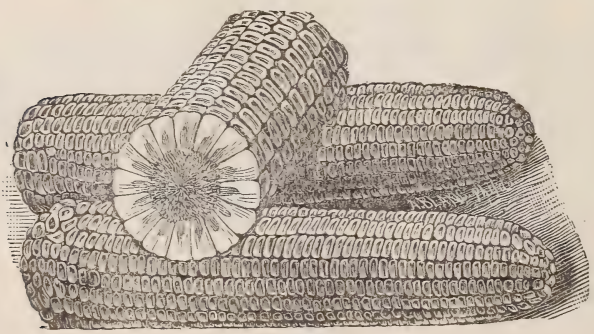


IMPROVED SNOWFLAKE.

POOR LAND CORN.—We have been interested in and watching this remarkable corn for the past two years, and have never seen a corn to equal it on poor, thin pine land. The crop of seed we offer was grown for us near Columbus. We have on exhibition, in our store, stalks containing from three to five well developed, medium-sized ears of corn, despite the long drouth this corn endured. Farms adjoining the one our seed comes from, the corn was almost a total failure. We strongly advise all who have thin land to give this corn a trial, believing it will treble in yield any corn on this class of soil, and make profitable the growing of this cereal on land that is now a waste of time to cultivate. Packet 10 cents; quart 30 cents, post paid; peck 75c; ½ bushel $1.50; bushel $2.50.

IMPROVED SOUTHERN WHITE SNOWFLAKE.—This is a most valuable white field variety, one that makes a large yield, and, when ground, makes meal of the finest quality. It also makes a splendid roasting-ear corn, being deep grained, producing large-sized ears, of a shape that is most salable for green corn in our markets. It is an early and quick growing variety, maturing its crop in about 100 days. It grows about eight feet in height; ear sets four to five feet from the ground. Nearly always produces two ears to the stalk. Does not blow down easily, and is valuable for replanting. Will make good corn on poor land where other sorts with large stalks would fail. Our market-garden customers will find this a particularly valuable sort for making green corn to sell for roasting-ears. Peck 50c; Bushel $1.75

GOLDEN BEAUTY.—An old standard, large-yielding yellow corn. It is later than the Golden Dent, but makes a larger ear, and is a very popular field variety in some sections. Packet 10 cents, postage paid. Peck 50c; Bushel $1.75



IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT.

IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT.—We have sold this corn for a number of years past, and believe it to be the best early or quick-growing yellow field corn in cultivation. It makes a large-sized ear, small cob, and deep grains, which are of a bright attractive color. This corn seems to be singularly robust, and withstands injury by wet weather, or other unfavorable conditions, better than any other sort

we know of, the ears and grain maturing remarkably well, and always being marketed in a bright, sound condition. For a first-class, quick-growing, large yielding yellow corn, this variety is, in our opinion, un surpassed. Pk 50c; bus $1.75

HICKORY KING—One of the best and most productive white corn in cultivation, especially for high land, and is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four average-sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large and beautifully white, making the finest quality meal. The cob is so small that a large sized grain will cover the end of it. Pk 50c; bushel $1.75

One quart of any of the above seed corns mailed, postage paid, for 30 cts.

HICKORY KING.

Cotton Seed.

RUSSELL'S BIG BOLL PROLIFIC COTTON.—This variety was accidentally discovered by Mr. J. T. Russell, one of the most successful cotton growers of Alabama. Since its introduction, this cotton has been very generally grown throughout the Cotton States, and has unquestionably proved itself to be one of the most prolific and profitable varieties in cultivation. It has five locks in every boll, firmly set, thus largely increasing the yield and making it storm-proof. At the same time it is easy to pick, and can be gathered at about one-half the expense of the common varieties, as it takes only 36 to 40 bolls to weigh one pound, while the common varieties take 75 to 125 bolls to weigh a pound. This cotton also takes deeper root than any variety ever produced, and on account of its vigorous growth, can withstand drouths that would completely cut off other cottons. Farmers who have tried this cotton say that it puts on the earliest crop, and also the

latest crop, of any variety known. It can be marketed before any other cotton, and many farmers have told us that this cotton keeps on maturing its crops of green bolls after the common cotton has been killed by frost, and produced a fine crop when the old varieties made nothing. It produces a remarkably fine quantity of lint, and the length of its staple, combined with its strength and fineness of fibre, enable farmers to sell this cotton at an advance of one-eighth to one-fourth of a cent per pound more than common cotton. This variety has also never been attacked by the insect commonly known as "sharp shooters" on account of the extreme thickness of its burr, and it is not subject to blight and rust, and the sun-blisters, so frequently found on the bolls of common sorts, are never known to appear on the bolls of Russell's Big Boll Prolific.

Price per packet 10 cents, postpaid; peck 35 cents; bushel $1.00; 5 bushel lots 90 cents per bushel. Write for price on large lots.

King's Improved Cotton.

This short staple cotton was originated by Mr. T J. King, of North Carolina, and has wonderfully increased in popularity. The originator claims for it that it is extra early, wonderfully prolific, long-linted, small seed and lint 36 to 40 per cent. We have found this cotton to give general satisfaction among growers planting creek and river bottom lands, in fact the best for this class of soil. Packet 10 cents, post-paid; peck 35 cents; bushel $1.00; 5 bushels 90 cents. Write for quantity price.

FLORODORA—The new long staple cotton, full description on pink pages of this book.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEED.

Grass, we are glad to say, is beginning to take its proper place in the South as one of the most important crops of the farmer, for without grass there is no cattle, no manure. No manure no enrichment of the soil, consequently poor crops. It is a well-known fact that grass countries are always prosperous and there is ample and just reasons why this should be so. We hope the growing tendency to seed more acres to grass annually will continue to grow in the South until this already blessed section, old hills and barren fields, may be covered with a carpet of green. Almost without exception, nearly all the lands throughout the South are capable of being sown satisfactorily and profitably in grass. The grass seed we offer our patrons is of the highest grade, as we have found by experience that the best grasses are the most economical in the end. We can furnish the commercial grades at short notice, should parties desire them, and always at lowest market rates. The prices here given are only for small lots, delivered by mail, postage paid. Parties desiring quantities should write for prices, as the market changes on grass and clover seed so often we prefer to make prices by letter to buyers, but will always ship at lowest selling market price.

ORCHARD GRASS.—This is the most widely known of all grasses, being grown in almost every country of the globe. It is one of the earliest to start in the spring, and furnishes an abundance of pasturage during the entire season. It is valuable sown with other grasses for pasture, and makes fine hay when mixed with clover. Sow in spring or fall, one and a half to two bushels

per acre. Weight 14 pounds per bushel. Price, per pound 20 cents. If by mail, pound 30 cents; 4 pounds $1.00, post-paid.

RED TOP OR HERDS GRASS.—An excellent grass, succeeding in any soil. It grows well on light, sandy, medium, or stiff bottom land. It is one of the best for wet soil, and is not injured by overflow. Is adapted to more varieties of soil and location than any other grass. Sow in spring or fall, one bushel per acre. Weighs 14 pounds to the bushel. Pound 10 cents. By mail, 20 cents; 5 pounds $1.00, post-paid.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.—One of the most valuable hay and pasture grasses in cultivation. It withstands the heat and drouth of summer and cold of winter. Starts very early in spring and continues to give good grazing until late in fall. It ripens at same time as Orchard Grass and gives good results with it and red clover. Weighs 10 pounds to bushel. Price, pound 20 cents. If by mail, pound 30 cents; 3½ pounds $1.00, post-paid.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.—A fine grass that succeeds best on limestone land, but does well on other soils. Does its best in fall, winter and spring. It grows slowly at first, forms a very compact turf, making a fine pasture when once established. Sow in spring or fall, one and a half to two bushels per acre. Weighs 14 pounds per bushel. Price, pound 15 cents. If by mail, pound 25 cents; 4½ pounds $1.00, post-paid.

BERMUDA GRASS.—This is a most valuable pasturage grass all through the South, and also produces good yields of hay on rich soils. It is very well adapted to light soils, and, in some sections of the South, is the only pasture grass that will make a sod on this class of soil. It is also of the greatest value on clay and loamy soils. It is rather late in starting in the spring, but stands hot, dry weather remarkably well, making a most valuable summer pasturage grass. It is rather difficult to eradicate when once established, but this is also a strong recommendation wherever permanent grass is desired. Provided proper methods are used, however, Bermuda Grass land can easily, if desired, be planted in other crops, the only requirements being that the Bermuda Grass sod be deeply ploughed and thoroughly inverted, so as to give the crops that are planted on same a good start, when the shade from these will prevent the Bermuda Grass from growing. Fine crops of cow peas, corn and wheat have been raised on Bermuda Grass sods that, previous to the land being taken up in it, would hardly produce a crop at all, showing that Bermuda Grass is not only a most valuable permanent pasture grass, but is also a valuable permanent improver of the soil. The seed should be sown in March or April, at the rate of three to five pounds per acre. Prepare the ground well, making a good, firm, seed-bed, as the seed is small, and cover very lightly with roller or brush harrow (roller is best) to a depth of not more than half an inch. Price of seed 75 cents per pound. Special prices on large lots.

JOHNSON GRASS—(Sorghum Halapense.)—This is a most valuable crop for the South. It is not properly a grass, but is really a perennial sorghum. It grows rather coarse, but makes a large yield of forage which when young and tender, is relished by stock, and makes a large yielding crop of either permanent pasture or hay; but we would not advise to sow this variety if the ground will be required for other crops, as it will be difficult to eradicate it from the soil when it once gets a hold. It should also be cut just as the seed head is making its appearance, before it flowers. If the seed is allowed to form, it not only does not make as good a quality of feed, but the seed being scattered by the droppings of animals, it is likely to appear in cultivated fields and places where it is not wanted. If this is done there is no difficulty in confining it to the fields where it is sown, cut in the way above indicated.

Its nutrive qualities are said to be superior to Timothy hay, and when carefully handled it is one of the most valuable and satisfactory forage crops that the Southern farmers can grow. Price, pound 10 cents. If by mail, pound 25 cents; 5 pounds $1.00. Bushel of 24 pounds $2.25. Write for quantity price.

RED CLOVER.—This is one of the most important factors to successful agriculture, and is more extensively grown than any other variety. It is best adapted to stiff soil, but will thrive well on any land rich enough to sustain it. Makes an abundant yield of very fine hay, which should be cut when in full bloom. If land is poor it should be helped at first with some good fertilizer. After it is well started it will do more to enrich poor land than any other known plant. Sow in spring and fall, 10 pounds to the acre. Price, 1 pound 15 cents. If by mail, 1 pound 25 cents; 5 pounds $1.00, postpaid.

ALFALFA OR LUCERNE.—This is one of the most valuable of the clover family. It is best adapted to rich, sandy lands, with a deep subsoil, which the roots can penetrate in search of moisture. It does not stand much pasturing, but will yield four or five successive cuttings per year, which is very fine green feed or cured hay. When once well set and top dressed occasionally, will last twenty years or more. It cannot be too highly recommended to any one who will plant it on well prepared, rich land. Best sown in drills 12 inches apart, using 12 to 15 pounds per acre. Price, 1 pound 20 cents. If by mail, 1 pound 30 cents; 4 pounds $1 00, post-paid.

WHITE CLOVER.—Very valuable for bee pasture, and should be used in all mixtures for pastures and lawns. Price, 1 pound 25 cents. If by mail, 1 pound 30 cents; 3 pounds $1.00, postpaid.

CRIMSON CLOVER.—This is only suitable for fall planting, as it does not stand the hot sun well. Write for prices in season.

BURR CLOVER.—Recommended for fall seeding only.

TIMOTHY.—This grass stands at the head for meadows. It is excellently nutritious, producing good crops of very fine hay. Sow in fall or spring, peck to acre. Weighs 45 pounds to bushel Price, pound 10 cents. If by mail, pound 20 cents; 6 pounds $1.,00 post-paid.

MEADOW FESCUE.—One of the earliest, most nutritous and productive grasses. It is especially suitable for permanent pasturage. Thrives well in all soils, but to best advantage in moist lands. Makes good hay and cattle thrives well on it, whether dry or in green state. Sow one to one and a half bushels to acre in the fall or early spring. Choice seed per pound 20 cents. If by mail, pound 30 cents; 3½ pounds $1.00, post-paid.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.—One of the oldest in cultivation. It is considered quite valuable, as it affords pasturage very early in the spring. It grows up in a very short time after being cut, and remains bright and green the balance of the season. Sow early in spring, one to one and a half bushels per acre. Price, pound 15 cents. If by mail, pound 25 cents: 4½ pounds $1.00, post-paid.

SPECIAL MIXTURE FOR PERMANENT PASTURE.—This is a combination of the best pasture grasses and clover; made with the view of having good pasture from early spring to winter. We follow the best authorities for making this mixture and use only the best seed of the various kinds. Begins flowering early in the spring and furnishes excellent pasturage through the season. Requires heavy seeding to obtain best results. Will last several years. Sow in spring or fall, but fall is the best, one to three bushels per acre. Weighs 16 pounds to bushel. Price, pound 20 cents. If by mail, pound 30 cents; 4 pounds $1.00, post-paid.

EVERGREEN MIXED LAWN GRASS.—Is a mixture of the finest Dwarf Evergreen grasses, and will make a good lawn the first season if sown early. Seed should be sown occasionally over any bare spots, and a fine lawn will be maintained. To obtain best results, we recommend forty to fifty pounds of seed per acre, sown in either spring or fall. Should be kept mown reasonably close. One pound of seed will sow a place 15x20 feet. Price, pound 25 cents; 4½ pounds $1.00. If by mail, pound 35 cents; 3 pounds $1.00.

SARGEANT'S DOG REMEDIES.

Condition Pills, Postpaid, Large Box	$1.00
Condition Pills, Postpaid, Small Box	50c
Sure Shot, (by express only)	50c
Mange Cure (express only)	50c
Soft Carbolic Soap (by mail)	35c
Arsenic and Iron Pills (by mail)	50c
Canker Wash (express only)	50c

We are State Agents for these excellent remedies. Send for book on dog diseases, mailed free.

AGENTS FOR

International Stock Food Co.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

International Stock Food, Package	25c., 50c., $1.00
25 pound Buckets	$3.75
International Poultry Food	25c
" Worm Powder	25c
" Colic Cure	50c., $1.00
" Harness Soap	25c
Silver Pine Healing Oil	25c

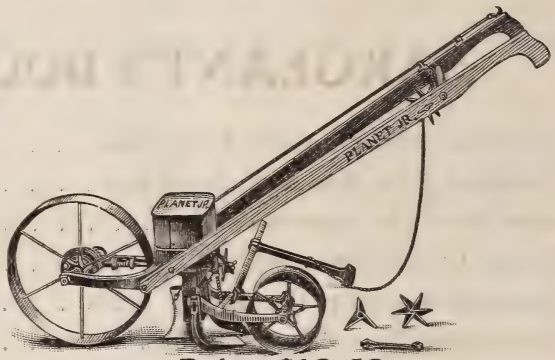
Columbus Seed and Implement Co.

COLUMBUS, GA.

"Planet Jr." Farm and Garden Tools.

Space will not permit our showing and describing all of the "Planet Jr." tools but we will send a fully illustrated catalogue free for the asking to any who desire it, and we can supply promptly anything ordered. "Planet Jr." goods are standard machines, the best on the market. In sending your orders to us, you can rely on getting bottom prices.

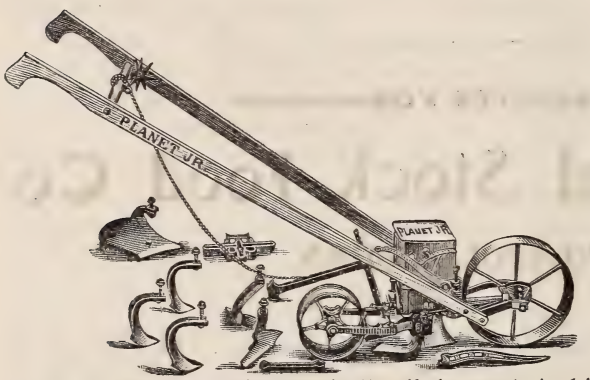
"Planet Jr." No. 3, Hill and Drill Seeder.



THIS seeder is the latest and most perfect development of the hand seed drill. It sows evenly in drills, and also drops in hills, at 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart No time is lost; no seed is wasted. It is quickly set to sow different kinds of seed in the exact thickness desired. It covers and rolls down light or heavy, and marks the next row clearly.

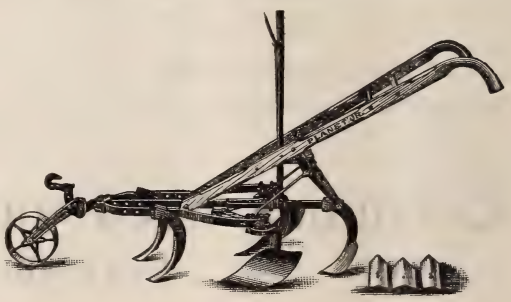
The accurate hill-dropping drill, which gives a regular stand of plants with the least seed, saves its cost over and over in seed alone. We guarantee this drill to be more accurate than any other made, and to give satisfaction in every respect. **Price $10.50.**

"Planet Jr." No. 4, Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.



THIS admirable tool combines in a single convenient implement a capital hill dropping seeder, a perfect drill seeder, a single wheel hoe, a cultivator, and a plow It holds two quarts and as a seeder is like the No. 3, sowing in continuous rows, or dropping in hills at five different distances. The drill is detached and the tool frame substituted by removing but one bolt. It then becomes a single wheel hoe, garden-plow or cultivator It is useful almost every day of the season, at every stage of garden work. With this one implement the small farmer can do practically all the work in his small crops. **Price,** (complete) **$10.50. As a Drill only 8.50.**

"Planet Jr." No. 9, Horse Hoe and Cultivator.

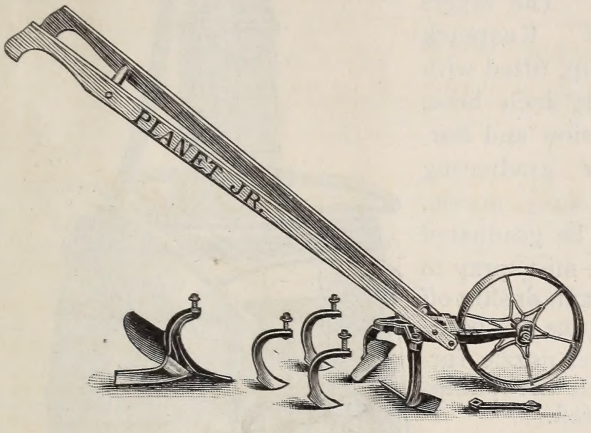


PROBABLY no other cultivating machine is so widely known as the "Planet Jr" Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator, for it is in use throughout the civilized world It is so strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle.

Price, $7.40.
Without Wheel, 6.65.

"Planet Jr." No. 4, Horse Hoe.

THIS is similar to the No. 9 in general construction, but has the old favorite expander. It is low in price, strong and simple and will give full satisfaction. **Price, $6.35;** Without Wheel, **$5.60**

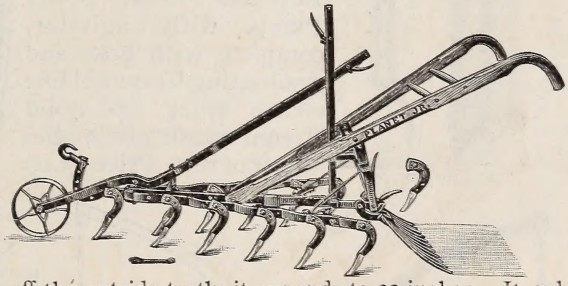


No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe.

THIS perfected wheel hoe is invaluabls for use in all small crops. Its variety of work is almost incredible. Changes and adjustments of the tools are made with the greatest quickness.

Price, $5.00.

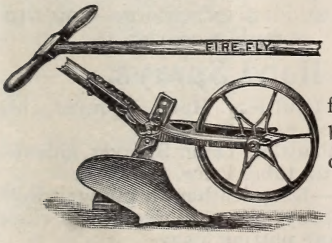
"Planet Jr." Twelve-Tooth Harrow and Cultivator.



THIS tool has rapidly grown into favor with farmers, market gardeners and strawberry growers. It has a high frame and the chisel shaped teeth cut an inch wide each. It may be set with teeth trailing

The foot lever pulverizer is a capital addition for preparing ground for the seed drill or for plant setting. Hand levers regulate both width and depth while in motion; it contracts to 12 inches, and may be further reduced in width by taking off the outside teeth; it expands to 32 inches. It cultivates deep without throwing earth upon the plants, and the smooth, round-throated teeth turn strawberry runners without injuring them. Strawberry Runner Cutter Attachment consisting of a 10-inch flat steel disc mounted on an outrigger, extra. Price. $1 75

Price, (complete) **$8.50;** Price, Plain, **$5.80;** With Wheel, **$6.90**



The "Fire-Fly" Garden Plow.

THIS tool is most useful in small gardens, opening furrows for manure or seeds, and covering them quickly. The mold-board is of tempered and polished steel; the depth is quickly changed.

Price, $2.35.

We carry a complete line of Improved Agricultural Implements and Garden Tools of every description, and will be glad to furnish you descriptive circulars and price lists on application.

Columbus Seed and Implement Co.

SPRAY PUMPS.

Price List.

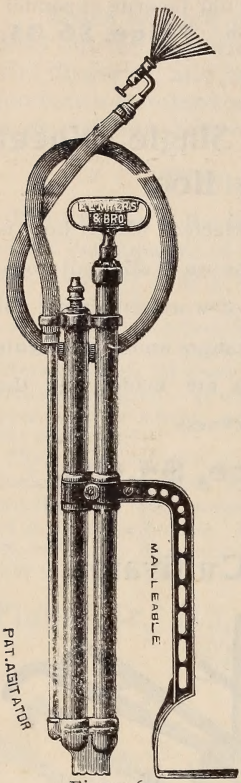


Figure 640.

No. 330, Repesented by figure 547. The Myers Galvanized Knapsack Spray Pump, fitted with 5 feet of ½ inch hose, pipe extension and Bordeaux or graduating Vermorel spray nozzle, which can be graduated from a fine mist spray to a solid stream, or shut off entirely, Price $10.00

Any other nozzle furnished with the pumps when ordered.

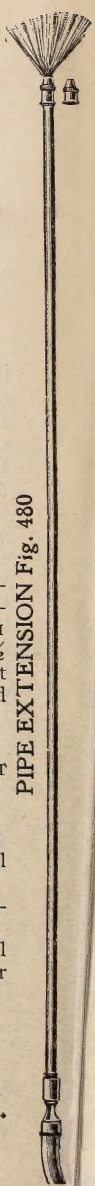
No. 325, Represented by figure 640, Myers Imperial Brass Spray Pump with agitator, complete with hose and graduating Vermorel fine coarse spray and solid stream nozzle and malleable foot rest, Price $5.00

Figure 654.

No 312, represented by Fig 654, complete excepting barrel, consisting of Perfect Barrel Spray Pump, complete with 1 inch suction pipe, strainer, two leads ½ inch three ply discharge hose each 5 feet long, two graduated Vermorel nozzles and jet agitator, Price, $15 00

8 foot Pipe Extension, Fig 480, 50c

ALWAYS USE PIPE EXTENSION—YOU GET BETTER RESULTS.


PIPE EXTENSION Fig. 480

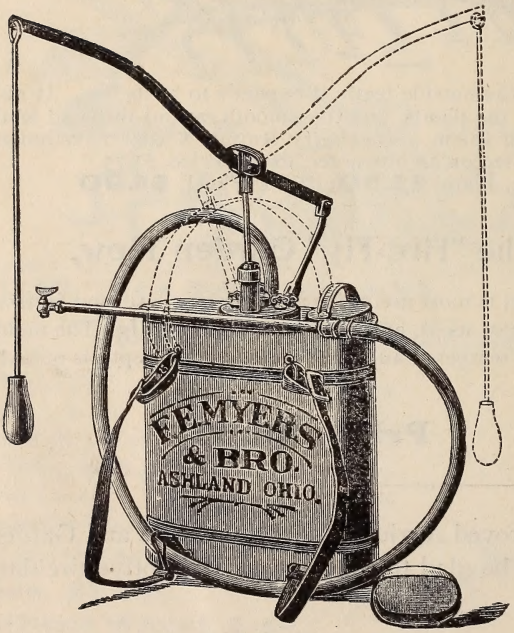


Figure 547.

Hand Sprays.

No 2, Faultless Hand Sprayer, all brass, Price, each, $1.00

No 4, Faultless Hand Sprayer, galvanized can, tin tube, Price, each, 50c

Notice —Keep leather on plunger well oiled. Always clean reservoir with clear water before putting away.

Complete Pump Catalogue sent on application.

Columbus Seed and Implement Co.
Sole Agents.
COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

GARDEN AND FARM CALENDAR.

The directions given here apply to those sections where the climate is about the same as Columbus. For other sections allowance must be made according as they are earlier or later.

January Send in your order for SEEDS as early as possible, so that you will have them on hand as the sowing seasons come round. Prepare hot-beds and sow in some early Cabbage, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Cauliflower and Onion. Further South, early sowing of Peas and Radishes can be made in the open ground. Prepare land for Potatoes. Top dress Asparagus beds with manure, also giving an application of salt or kainit. Cut poles and stakes for Pole Beans and Peas. Sow Pansy and other flower seeds in hot-beds for later transplanting.

FOR THE FARM.—Canada Field Peas are about the only farm seeds that can safely be sown in this month, although if the weather is open every opportunity should be taken to prepare land for Grasses and Clovers and other crops to be put in later.

February Sow in hot-beds or cold frames early Cabbage, Cauliflower, Beet, Onion, Lettuce, Radish; and in hot-beds sow Egg Plant, Tomato and Pepper. The last of the month sow in open ground early Peas, Spring Kale, Beets, Spinach, Carrott, Celery, Radish and Parsely. Set out Onion sets, Horse Radish roots and hardy Lettuce plants. Early planting of Potatoes can be made. Hardy flower seeds can be forwarded either by sowing in hot-bed or in pots and boxes for later transplanting. Sow Evergreen Lawn Grass; the earlier in the spring this is sown the better.

FOR THE FARM.—Prepare plant beds and put in Tobacco seed, sow Canada Field Peas and Oats, and towards the end of the month Grass and Clover Seeds can safely be put in. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape for sheep grazing.

March This is the active month for sowing all kinds of hardy seeds, and the sooner most of them are sown the better, if the weather is favorable. We name them in the order in which they should be sown, viz.: Garden Peas in varieties for succession, Cauliflower, Early Cabbage seed, Onion, Celery, Spinach, Leek, Parsley, Salsify, etc. Under glass sow Tomato, Pepper, and Egg Plant seed. Plant Irish Potatoes, Asparagus and Rhubarb roots, Onion sets, etc. Set out Cauliflower, Cabbage, Onions, and Lettuce plants from hot-beds, after they have been hardened by leaving the glass open at night. Sow Herbs in a warm border. Prepare Melon, Cucumber, and Squash hills for later planting. Sow the hardy kinds of flower seeds, as they flower earlier. Sow Lawn Grass seed.

FOR THE FARM.—Sow Winter and Spring Oats, Canada Field Peas with Oats, Clover Seed, Grass seeds of all sorts, Tobacco seed. Plant Artichoke for hogs. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape.

April Plant Early Potatoes. Sow Cabbage, Lettuce and Tomato in open ground for succession. Sow Beets, Celery, Carrot, Salsify, Parsnip, Onion, Radish, Spring Kale, Asparagus, Globe Artichoke, Parsley, Mangel Wurzels and Herbs. Put out Cabbage plants, Onion sets and Asparagus roots; bed Sweet Potatoes; plant early Corn, Peas, Snap Beans, and late in the month Cucumber, Squash, Watermelon and Cantaloupe can be planted. Vine seeds are tender, so should the weather be cold or wet, defer planting till May. Lawn Grass seed can also be sown any time this month, but the earlier the better. Sow hardy flower seeds, and after the middle of the month the half hardy kinds can also be sown, and Dahlias, Gladiolus and Canna bulbs set out.

FOR THE FARM.—Sow clover and grass seeds, but get them in as early as you can. Later in the month sow Mangel Wurzels for stock; plant Cotton, Corn, Chufas, Peanuts, etc.

May Most of the tender seeds can be sown this month. We name the seeds in the order of their hardiness: Asparagus seed can yet be sown, likewise Carrot, Salsify, Parsley, Beet, Pole and Snap Beans, Sugar Corn, and Tomato of all kinds. Plant Black-eye Peas, Lima Beans, Squash, Cucumber, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Okra and Pumpkin seed. Late Cabbage seed can be sown this month to make plants for setting out for fall use. Set out plants of Tomato, Pepper, Strawberry, Sweet Potato and Eggplant. Sow flower seeds and plant flowering bulbs.

FOR THE FARM.—Plant Sugar Beets and Mangel Wurzel for winter feeding of stock. All the Sorghums, Millet and Fodder plants can be sown; likewise Cow Peas, Soja, Navy and Tree Beans, Chufas or earth Almonds should be planted now; likewise Corn, Peanuts and Cotton. Set out Tobacco plants.

June Set out Cabbage, Tomato, Eggplant, Pepper and Sweet Potato plants. Sow Tomato for late crop; likewise Late Cabbage and Cauliflower for winter use. Plant Okra, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Squash and Pumpkin for late use, and Snap and Pole Beans and Sweet Corn for succession. Plant Late Potatoes for winter use.

FOR THE FARM.—Sow the Millets, Cow Peas, Sorghum, Soja Beans, Navy Beans, and plant Late Corn. Mangel Wurzel Beets can yet be sown for stock, but the seed should be soaked twenty-four hours before sowing.

July Plant Snap Beans for succession and Sugar Corn for late roasting ears. Set out Late Cabbage plants for winter use, likewise Celery plants. This is the best month to sow Ruta Bagas, but they can also be sown in August. Sow Early Turnips. Plant Cucumbers for pickling and table, and Late Potatoes for winter use.

FOR THE FARM.—Sow German or Hungarian Millet for hay or fodder; likewise Corn in drills for ensilage or fodder. Buckwheat can be sown for bees, as an improver of the soil, and for grain. Plant Navy Beans, Black, Black-eye and Whippoowill Peas. Sow Crimson Clover at the last working of Corn or Cotton. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape for sheep and cattle grazing.

August This month is often a period of drouth, and the best way to retain the moisture in the soil for your growing crop is to keep it loose and well worked. Always remember that good cultivation is essential to success. Continue planting Snap Beans for the table and pickles. If any Cabbage plants remain unplanted put out at once; likewise Celery plants. Trim off the tops of Celery before planting, if the plants are large. Sow Cabbage Lettuce seed for fall heading, likewise Endive. Peas sown this month yield a good fall crop. Sow Spinach and Kale. Finish sowing Ruta Baga seed. All kinds of Turnip seeds can be sown during the month.

FOR THE FARM.—Crimson Clover is one of the best crops grown, and should be sown on every vacant place where crops have been cleared off; if it is not required for feed it will improve the soil equal to manure when turned under. Rye and Barley should be sown for fall and winter grazing, and afterwards will make a crop of grain. Sow Vetch and Rape, and towards the end of the month Grass and Clover seeds can safely be put in.

September Sow Lettuce, early Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Onion for transplanting in November. Sow the Cabbage late in the month, otherwise they may go to seed. Put out Onion sets. Sow Winter Radishes, Spinach, Turnips, Mustard, Corn Salad and Kale, Dutch Bulbs, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., can be planted towards the end of the month. Sow Evergreen Lawn Grass. Nothing adds more to the attractiveness and beauty of a home than a nicely kept green lawn.

FOR THE FARM.—Sow Crimson Clover as early in the month as convenient to do so, though any time during the month will do. It makes fine winter grazing and hay. Land will be greatly improved by growing this crop. Winter Oats will do well sown this month, as they will get well rooted before winter. Sow all kinds of Grass and Clover seeds, and Winter and Sand Vetch. Continue to sow Barley and Rye, as they are useful for winter grazing as well as for grain.

October Put out Onion sets. Sow Cabbage (early sorts). Turnips for salad, Kale, Mustard, Spinach and Lettuce. Towards the end of the month set out Cabbage and Lettuce plants to stand out during the winter. Sow Lawn Grass seed. Fall seeding does better than spring seeding. Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, etc. Sow Pansy seed in cold frames for spring plants.

FOR THE FARM.—All kinds of Grass and Clover seeds can be sown this month, but the earlier Clover seed can be put in the better. Sow Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Vetches.

November Sow Lettuce and early varieties of Cabbage in cold frames. Set out Cabbage and Lettuce plants. Lawn Grass seed can yet be sown, but the earlier it is put in the better. All kinds of flowering bulbs set out in the fall can be put in this month. Potatoes can also be planted now, to come in the spring, but require to be planted deeper than spring planted seed.

FOR THE FARM.—Wheat, Rye, Barley, Vetches, Timothy and Herds Grass seeds can yet be sown, but the earlier they are put in the better. Sow Canada Field Peas.

December The only seeding that can be done this month is in the hot-bed or green house. Cabbage and Lettuce can be sown towards the end of the month, and Beets, Radish and Lettuce can be forced for winter use. The winter growing of Lettuce in hot-beds usually proves very profitable and satisfactory.

If Truckers and Gardeners who Purchase large quantities of seeds will send us a list of their requirements, we will take pleasure in quoting lowest prices at which we can fill their orders delivered at their railroad depot.

ENORMOUS TOMATO.

The very best Large Smooth Tomato in Cultivation.

See description under Specialties. Packet 10c., Ounce 40c.